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WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

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Editors.

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ARMER Y MORNING

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PANY.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1862.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor. Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

about the only one planted. It was a hardy but middling large and middling small. Plate or long reds. These had a good and a long run. They were an excellent variety for many purposes. They were very prolific—could be dug contained more starch than most of the other varieties. The next popular variety was the Philadelphia, sometimes called the Chenango. These

shelf, and for several years past we have had num- breadth of breast and back, roundness of rib erous kinds new and old, all claiming superiority and swell of the ham, he also wanted a long and putting in their claims for exclusive attention. arched back that he might not only load on a In this section of the country we believe the good thickness of pork, but also have it loaded prevailing varieties are the Jackson, the Orono on an arch, that the animal could carry it with

but we believe the Oronos are more prolific and friend to load the pork on to. some later than the Jackson, while the Jackson are smaller and of little finer grain and texture. The Callifornias, or Bellflowers, as they are some times called, are great producers, and are good Reds. In addition to these there are a host of other varieties all claiming superiority for some excellence, either fancied or real. Cultivators and amateurs have tried their skill in the art of

producing tubers alike. more thoroughly and systematically than any per- which will make sixty pounds of sugar, add about son we know, and for a long series of years. Indeed, in order to do this right it must take a series
of years, for it will take at least three years for
the tuber produced from seed to develop itself so
that a correct judgment of its quality and habits
can be made up. He has, out of some ten thoubest. Skimmed milk for a clarifier, and
thoroughly intermix the two by stirring. The
white of eggs well beaten, bullock's blood diluted
with water, and other albumenous substances
may be used for clarifying; but upon the farm,
milk is most easily obtained, is the cheapest, and
best. Skimmed milk, if sweet, is equally as good
as new milk; for it is the easine or caref. each sand varieties, selected out four which seems to be taking pretty well with farmers. These four he has named as follows: 1, Garnet Chili; 2. Pink-eye Rusty Coat; 3. Cusco White. These three, he says, are sound, and ripen with the slow fire, and gradually heat the syrup to near the boiling point. This curdles the milk, and as

forms and converts into wood. Very many of these wounds, however, will heal over a great deal quicker if a little care be taken in cutting away any dead wood or projecting splinters and covering over the wounded parts by some composition, such as grafting clay or grafting wax, or with a plaster of mortar made of slaked lime, or with a plaster of mortar made of slaked lime, that, with the utmost care, the curd and dirt sand and pulverized burnt bones, or even by a cannot be entirely removed by the skimmer;

plaster of hydraulic lime.

Any one who passes through an orchard that

Consequently, resort must be again had to the flannel strainer. This last straining is usually has been subjected to the common tomahawk omitted by sugar makers, but it is quite important, if a clean, pure sugar is wanted. A still pruning will learn a good many lessons of nature better process would be to filter the syrup through in regard to her efforts to heal up and heal over animal charcoal, (bone black,) as is done in cane the wounds that have been inflicted. You will see that where a limb has been cut down smoothly and level or even with the body from which it started, nature, in a year or two, has closed it up, leaving only a neat, compact cicatrix. But where a stump has been left sticking out two or three inches, you will see the efforts of nature the sugar orchards in Maine. If any one desires have been, in one sense, thwarted. The end of to experiment in this direction, a filter made of the stump still projects out dry and hard, while the several layers of alburnum have been laid up one upon the other, and working inward as if enchanged was exclusively used in refining syrups; deavoring to climb over and enclose and hide it from view. If the life and vigor of the tree continues long enough, this will be accomplished, but in many instances it fails of doing it, and the packed stupp continues to clarifier and the flannel strainer, a very fair sugar for home use can be made; and the ease with naked stump continues to project for a while as which these articles can be procurred, and the an evidence of the folly of the man who cut it off, and then the weather begins to destroy it, and decay commences. The wood rots and falls out and an unsightly hole or cavity is the result.

The lesson to be learned from this is—cut limbs smoothly and even with the body from which they start, and then cover over the wound with some start, and then cover over the wound with some maker adopts a standard to suit preparation that will prevent the decay of the wood exposed, and at the same time allow the layers of alburnum or sap-wood to be lapped on each year by the natural process.

Oftentimes these unsightly wounds can be

sooner healed, by cutting down the dead wood to weight and consistency of good W. I. molasses. a level with the bark, or by a gouge, a little be- It should be reduced almost to the graining low, so that each successive layer of sap-wood formed after this shall roll inward and close on and over the cut instead of having to direct the cut instead of having the cut instead of having the cut instead of having the cut instead of the cut instead of having the cut instead of the cut in it were, over the projecting stump before it can begin to hide the cut across the limb. A very little observation and care in these matters will soon give one an insight into the lamb hands and care in these matters will soon give one an insight into the lamb hands and care in progenized in progenized in progenized. soon give one an insight into the laws by which nature operates in her healing process, and by following nature, you can not only prevent much loss of her valuable labor, but can even hasten, in many instances, her labors and perfect the results desired.

A Fat Cow.

Our agent, Mr. Tukey, informs us that Mr. Horace Bradford of Turner, has a cow which girts 7 feet 7 inches, and is thought will dress 1400 pounds.

Lessary, and the precise point at which the boiling should cease is an item of experience, more easily recognized in practise than described. Several tests are relied upon, some of which are as follows: 1st, where the steam forcing its way up through the foaming mass, on reaching the surface, escapes by bursting its bubble with a slight explosion, similar to that observed upon hasty pudding when nearly cooked: 2d, when a small quantity, say a table spoonful, taken from the kettle and poured hot, upon a compacted snowball, after melting the snow a little, will lay upon it without diffusing itself through the ball: 3d, when a drop taken hot from the kettle, on being let fall from the edge of the skimmer or spoon into one inch of cold water will pass directly through the water without mingling with

A good sort of a Pig, perhaps. The editor of the Rural New Yorker in his 'Western Editorial Notes," among other things, mentions the fact of meeting with Mr. Edward Waterhouse at, the Milwaukie Fair, who had some fine hogs on exhibition. Mr. W. invited him home to inspect his pigs. He says that he What variety of Potatoes shall we Plant? found there (at Milwaukie we suppose) seven im-It was an old Roman proverb that "times ported sows in his two pens. Two large Yorkchange and we change with them." The Yankees shire breed; three of the seven were of the of the present day might parody that and exclaim large middle breed, and the two remaining were "potatoes change and we change with them." In of the small middle breed. So it seems there the earliest days of our recollection the old round were three varieties-large, large middle and yellow or orange potato was the potato, and small middle, or, as we Yankees would call them.

rather coarse variety. Next came the River La He describes these hogs as quiet, very long. easily—were first rate for cattle, and in the spring to one of the sows, Mr. W. said, "I can put nine of the year were good for the table, and they inches of solid fat on the back of that animal by

were a delicate variety, gave a pretty fair yield, Hallowell, used to say that the modern improvebut were superior for table use. They put the ments in swine had done away one very importold orange out of the market, and for a time ant point in swine-they had, in expanding the Chenangoes and Long Reds were lords of the po- chest, and swelling out the hams, made the backs tato patch. The potato rot has laid them on the too flat and straight. While he desired good and the California. The two former are capital more ease and strength. Such a hog as that for the table, and the latter for cattle and hogs. | pointed out by Mr. W. to Bro. Moore of the New The Jackson and Oronos resemble each other, Yorker, would have been just the kind for our

Communications.

cattle potatoes. They take the place of the Long Maple Sugar---Its Importance and Best Method of Manufacture--- No. 3.

BY HON. S. F. PERLEY. CLARIFYING.

producing new varieties that would be productive and withstand the rot. It is well known that by planting the seed of the real fruit of the potato, viz., the ball, an innumerable variety of tubers will be produced, hardly any two of the seeds

When the sediment has well settled, draw of the "settling tub;" leaving the residuum to be diluted with sap which reduces its specific gravity, when the sediment will be more thoroughly precipitated, and the clear sap, after a few hours, can be drawn off and returned to the boilers, to be included in the next batch; thus making a When the sediment has well settled, draw off be included in the next batch; thus making a The Rev. Chauncey Goodrich of Utica, N. Y., has pursued this process of potato renovation dirt. The clear syrup may now be poured into the graining kettle; and to a quantity of syrup

upon your columns. I stop here the more willingly from the fact that the further process of refining, adds nothing to the real value of the sugar, but rather the reverse; for by it weight, and the peculiar maple flavor are, in a measure, **** For the Maine Farmer. Soiling---Queries. The first two yield very largely and possess a higher degree of hardiness and adaptation to all soils and weather, than any other sorts known to him. The Cusco he thinks a little less hardy, but is the largest yielder within his knowledge. 4. Copper mine, slightly copper colored, longish, is hardier than the Cusco and two weeks earlier than the preceding.

Tree Wounds.

The first two yield very largely and possess a higher degree of hardiness and adaptation to all becomes specifically lighter than the syrup, and eventually floats upon the surface in a thick, somewhat tenacious scum. Care should now be exercised to prevent ebulition, as that would break up the scum, and the action of boiling would carry much of it down to be again mingled with the mass. Now swing it from the fire, and allow it to remain undisturbed an hour, more or less; during which time a great part of the feculencies will attract each other and rise with the sum. The scum is to be carefully removed the curd forms it embraces the impurities still ROXBURY HIGHLANDS, March 1, 1862. Young and vigorous trees, when injured or wounded, soon begin to heal of themselves, and in time the wound is healed or covered over by the successive layers of alburnum that each year.

The scum is to be carefully removed with a fine skimmer; to draw the syrup from beneath the scum with a syphon, or stop-cork, would be a better way, for then there would be no disturbance, as is the case in using the skimmer; but this would be attended with to eat, ought not to be elected again to such a dollars in the Brighton market, am not sure that it would pay. Perhaps it might do for a big dog, or even a Brighton horse at seven and sixpence, with the bridle and shoes thrown in. So, if you please, Mr. Editor, do give us the meaning of the term, and tell us how to do it, simply and effectually a vour obedient severant. Your obedient servant, Georgic.

Note. In answer to our friend "Georgie," (he has evidently been through the "Bucolies" and MR. EDITOR :- I see some one has written a one year. I think the old fellow is a pretty smart chap, besides being very knowing. Now if farmer that other one, will tell us how he made so much manure in one year on one farm, he will confer a great favor on the farming community, as well as on A Subsciner.

Bowdoinham, Jan. 27, 1862.
P. S. We farmers lack manure, and I think that farmer Hardy is just the hand to tell us all about how to get it. Now, sir, come out and tell us all about it in the next Farmer. it for his task till the next holidays to dig out the root of the phrase and report the result. In the "How a farmer can make 500 loads of manure in

For the Maine Farmer.

How that Pig was Fatted. five weeks old until killed. South Bridgton, Feb. 24, 1862.

For the Maine Farmer. Sap Buckets.

CORINNA, Feb. 28, 1862. Mr. Editor:—I saw in one of your late numbers an inquiry for sap buckets. You also desired any who had them, to let you know, and you would inform inquirers through your columns. I have one hundred and fifty cedar and pine buckets which I made one year ago. They are made largest at the bottom, of thoroughly seasoned timber. I will also make others if ordered soon. My price is fifteen cents each; or ten cents for making, stock furnished.

My price is fifteen cents each; or ten cents for making, stock furnished.

I made last season forty-five gallons of maple molasses, the most of which I sold in Bangor for one dollar per gallon.

L. A. IRELAND.

Whole pile is dry slaked. It is then shoveled over and moistened while being done, so as easily to be carted and spread on the long pile without blowing away—two hundred bushels costing eightness one dollar per gallon.

For the Maine Farmer. Up and be Doing.

it, and rest upon the bottom of the vessel in the

form of a flattened hemisphere: 4th, when a drop taken upon the finger on being touched by the

boiling should cease.

taken upon the finger on being touched by the thumb will draw out a thread one-fourth to one-half an inch long: and 5th, when a small quantity taken into a saucer or spoon and thoroughly cooled will granulate, so that it can be detected by the eye, the taste, or when crushed between the teeth; then it may be removed from the fire for "it is done." These tests, particularly the 3d and 5th, are useful to beginners as aids in forming a correct judgment; but one long practiced in the business seems, intuitively, to recognize the 'time when the grain will form, and the nize the time when the grain will form, and the farming, and farming in earnest, as I do at the present time. Such articles as that of the "Old The liquid sugar may now be "turned off" into vessels to cool and granulate. If a fine grain is desired, rapid cooling in shallow pans, with frequent stirring while the crystals are forming will produce this result. If coarse sharp crystals are preferred leave it mediately and any idea of. Do we, as farmers, look at our business of the coarse sharp crystals are preferred leave it mediately and the coarse sharp crystals. any idea of. Do we, as farmers, look at our business as we should? I think if we did, we should are preferred, leave it undisturbed, in larger be more in earnest about our work than many of us now are. I believe it is a very sure and profitquantities until the crystalization is completed.

There will be a portion which will not granulate, able business now, and that it can be made much more profitable. The reason we do no better at but will remain as a dark colored molasses filling all the spaces between the crystals of sugar. The farming, is because we do not attend to our busiquantity of this varies with the season, being greatest near the close; and varies somewhat in different seasons, owing probably to the varying quality of the sap; and varies also, owing to the treatment of the sap, and the skill used in the process of meaning that the same of the sap. out of a week, and follow it up, not only through the season of farming, but through nine months process of manufacture.

To obtain a dry sugar, after the granulation is completed, throw the whole into a tub or barrel, prepared for the purpose by boring the bottom with several small holes, these holes to be closed and that don't ray for moving and take in some of our field and that don't ray for moving and take in some we go along. Let us turn out some of our field land that don't pay for mowing, and take in some until the crystals are well compacted together, out of our pastures which don't pay for pasturing, and improve it. Plow and plant it, and we say one or two weeks; then remove the plugs and allow the molasses to drain away. The draining will be more perfect, and consequently the sugar of lighter color, if a wet cloth is spread area of pasture land, last year, with potatoes, and it roid as follows:

sugar of lighter color, if a wet cloth is spread upon the surface of the sugar, and renewed daily until the draining is completed. The moisture from the cloth, gradually settling down into the sugar, dilutes the molasses, rendering it more liquid, and of course it passes away more thoroughly. A little of the sugar becomes dissolved and carried away by the descending water, but this is not lost, as it mingles with, and becauses

this is not lost, as it mingles with, and becomes a this is not lost, as it mingles with, and becomes a part of a very good molasses. The draining should be done in a warm room, for heat also renders the molasses more liquid and the drainage more perfect.

Instead of barrels or tubs with perforated bottoms, inverted pyramidal, or hopper shaped boxes are sometimes used in draining. These boxes are sometimes used in draining. These boxes

Instead of barrels or tubs with perforated bottoms, inverted pyramidal, or hopper shaped boxes are sometimes used in draining. These boxes may be 12 or 15 inches square and open at the top, by two inches square and closed at the bottom, and 3 feet long; with a hole at the smaller end for the escape of the molasses; to be suspended like a hopper. These are better than those barrels, for the reason that the quantity of sugar near the bottom, where the drainage is always imperfect, is comparatively small.

Thus we have a crude sugar equal in every respect to the corresponding grade of cane sugar; and superior to it in this, that we know it been prepared under circumstances far more favorable to cleanliness than exists on Southern orable to cleanliness than exists on Southern plantations, where the operators are driven to their tasks, and care only to avoid the dreaded lash am going to try. If I can do but a little, I mean to do that as well as I can. Let us all be en-It was my intention to offer some suggestions couraged; it is always the darkest time just be-fore day. We may be blest with wonderful crops upon the subject of refining, a branch wholly dis-tinet from the manufacture of crude sugar; but the undue length to which the subject has already the event in the hands of Him who rules all extended leads me to forbear a further trespass

If it is right that this great expense should be incurred by our Government. I think it will also be right for our Legislature to keep the wheels of be right for our Legislature to keep the wheels of agriculture moving briskly. A united effort will be a strong one. I hope the agriculturists will be united and willing to help each other, and in doing so we shall help our Government in the best way. I hope I shall see something done by our Legislature at Augusta, before it adjourns, that will encourage the farmers to take right hold of farming in cases. MR. EDITOR:—Please inform an amateur farmer what "soiling cattle" means. I notice the frequent occurrence of the phrase in agricultural papers and reports, but never a word of explana-have a little help to repair the dam so it may repapers and reports, but never a word of explanation; hence, presume that to veteran farmers it is familiar as a household word, but to tyros like myself, we have no idea whether it means to hash up the animals into mince meat, which mixed with sandy loam or plaster, is to be scattered upon the surface as a top dressing, or to bury the animal whole at the roots of some favorite tree, a practice I invariably adopt with stray chickens, cats, puppies, or such other small deer as happen to kick the bucket on my premises, and with marked success, but have never ventured upon marked success, but have never ventured upon the magnificent experiment of soiling an ox or to eat, ought not to be elected again to such a

Queries to Farmer Hardy.

is not entirely green) he will allow us to say that great "philologists" and "lexicographers" consider our language one of the most "flexible," or in other words most bendable in the world. This is occasioned, we suppose, by the long received

mean time, if he has not done "that same," he a year." I will inform you how I do it. I have would do well to procure and read Quiney's little a bed of salt marsh and muck about half a mile work on soiling cattle, and become conversant with the results of soiling cattle on a large scale, have from four to five hundred loads dug and piled whether he gets puzzled with the origin and meaning of the phrase or not.—ED.

maye from four to five numered foats and and photo up, of muck or clay, (I consider the clay the most valuable for light land,) and in the fall and winter, I have it drawn to my barn yard and field. Perhaps fifty loads I have dropped through the scuttles into the barn cellar, where all the manure Mr. Editor:—In the Farmer of January 23d, dr. John White, Jr., of Bowdoinham, wishes to know how Mr. David Riley of Bridgton, made his pig grow so large. I will tell him as near as I can, as he told me. He bought the pig when five months old, and he weighed 28½ lbs. Having plenty of milk he gave as much with a little meal in it as the pig would eat, until he was about five the field and decorated in a line in the fall I have all the manure in the cellar and in a line in the fall I have all the manure in the cellar and decorated haveled into the field and decorated in a line. and water from about twenty head of horses and in it as the pig would eat, until he was about five yard hauled into the field and dropped in a line months old, then fed on green corn about three about ten feet from the intended line of muck or weeks. The rest of the time he fed on corn meal, clay, as early in the spring as the frost will perweeks. The rest of the time he led on corn meal, clay, as early in the spring as the frost will persealding all the meal. Mr. Riley says the pig never lost a meal of victuals and always ate up clean. He was killed when eight months and ten days old, weighing 487 lbs., making a gain of over two pounds per day from the time he was converted bushels of dry slaked and moistened lime spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly in the spring as the frost will perseally a says the pile startly and the says the pile start SUBSCRIBER. then commencing at one or both ends of the pile, have it all shoveled over, thus thoroughly mixing the whole, and in forty-eight hours it goes through a chemical change that fits it for use for any kind of crops, and no one would know from examina-tion of what materials the pile is made—as it ap-

| | lred-ecsting six cents per bushel, not including |

My barn cellar is 40 by 60, seven feet deep,

What amount of durability does the Wood's Mowing Machines prove to possess upon actual use? Those which I have seen in use have not,

There was a trial of a two horse one in this vicinity the past harvesting season, upon wheat, oats, and I believe upon barley; but with the best management that could be applied to it, it would scatter and waste enough of the different kinds of grain, upon which it was tried, to more than pay for cutting even by the slow old way of reaping by hand. If other machines have done better work than this I shall be glad to hear of it through the Farmer so that a more favorable opinion of them may be justly held; but if not, the facts should be known so that farmers may be the better prepared to judge of the expediency of introducing them as an economical investment in accelerating the laborious part of harvesting the cereal crops.

Near Phillips, Maine. ereal crops.
Near Phillips, Maine.

Agricultural Miscellany. The arms should be muscular, long, broad and large upwards; the canon wide laterally, but thin

Scientific Survey.

It will be recollected that the Legislature of last winter granted the prayer of some thousand or two petitioners who appreciated the importance of a Natural History and Geological Survey, and felt that Maine was disgracing and impoverishing herself by neglect, and a small sum was appropriated to make a beginning. The wonder is, that the State could so long consent to forego the benefits which must necessarily accrue from the knee to the fetlock; the pastern should be short and oblique. The feet of all horses are usually sound until injured by neglect or abuse; yet some horses are more liable to discasse should not be used to breed from.

The cost of rearing a really good horse is no more than that of a worthless one. Although the disposition of horses has but little to do with their power of endurance, it does much to make such a survey. As well might a farmer refuse such a survey. As well might a farmer refuse to occupy a day in carefully examining the various soils and growths on a hundred acre lot which he had purchased or inherited, and which he proposed to occupy and improve, as for a State to refuse to exact the interpolation of the readster. Intelligence should always be highly valued in a roadster, as such horses are very much more safe in case of an accident. fuse to ascertain her own resources and capabili- Boston Cultivator.

With an extent of territory as large as all the rest of New England, and with natural endowments fully equal, if not superior, Maine has

The parsnip is one of the most valuable roots

followed up the Penobscot and its east branch to its headwaters, and through the lakes across the carries into the St. John waters; meantime dividing into several parties, and returning by differnot aspire to a well ordered family of chicks earries into the St. John waters : meantime divid-

ent routes.

The larger portion of their reports of progress lie before us in advance sheets; (the whole not yet being in type.) We are astonished at the amount of labor and results which have been accomplished during the past year. Surely no idle bread was eaten by that corps of savants.

It is unnecessary to refer to details of either scintific or economical discoveries, as everybody will soon read the reports for themselves, and we mere-Akers of Portland, equal to Italian; immense beds of marl, some of which contain phosphate of lime, so valuable as a manure; indications of tin, copper, &c., as being among them. From the indications of the rocks near Woodstock, N. B., Prof. Hitchcock suggested the probability of our remarks above, that a rock may have a story to tell about some other rocks a good way off which is worth listening to.

We are also much pleased with the style in

only be understood by one already conversant with the subject; but here we have just enough of elementary instruction at the outset, with more as occasion requires all along, so that any common reader, by a careful perusal, may not only read understandingly about the Geology of Maine but may learn another the research of the subject o Maine, but may learn enough about the science you can in any way gain time or relief from the itself, to make him an intelligent observer always hard toil of the farm, don't use that time alto-

Breeding Horses.

My barn cellar is 40 by 60, seven feet deep, from which I haul the manure once a year, in the fall, having a year's stock beforehand. I usually have from five to eight hundred cart loads a year, which I value more than I should the same quantity of common barn yard manure.

Smart Chap.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mowing Machine Inquiries.

We find in the Transactions of the Middlesex Agricultural Society for 1861, an able report on the roadster class of horses, submitted by J. Cummings, Jr. The ground is taken that the breeding and raising of horses by the farmers of Middlesex, to a certain extent, may be made profitable, provided proper rules are observed, among which are, that both parents should be entirely free from any unsoundness in themselves, and that they should be from a stock, for at least three generation, known to be so. In regard to the We find in the Transactions of the Middleses generation, known to be so. In regard to the kinds of horses which can be bred to the most

use? Those which I have seen in use have not, generally, proved as durable as the Mower should, to be a saving investment, saying nothing about a paying one. The greatest failure, as far have seen and been credibly informed, is in the cutting parts. The knives are inadequate, in strength, to stand the part of the work assigned them.

Have any of the readers of the Farmer used Manny's Harvester, and if so, with what success? There was a trial of a two horse one in this vicinity the past harvesting season, upon wheat, oats, and I believe upon barley, but with the best without harm to himself. The head should be should be deep in the girth; posteriorly the ribs should form the body as much as possible into a

circular figure.

The arms should be muscular, long, broad and when viewed in front; the back sinews should be not only large and firm, but they should be very distinct from the knee to the fetlock; the pastern

timber growth, in utter ignorance of the unset- and swine. According to Le Couteur the weight tled northern half, consequently poor and likely of a good crop varies from thirteen to twenty-to remain so as a matter of course.

Every rock, plant and insect, has a wonderful to milch cows, with a little hay, in the winter instructive story of its own to tell, if we can only season, the butter is found to be of as fine a color instructive story of its own to tell, if we can only understand its language; but it requires long study to master this fully, and so it is necessary to employ those who have devoted years to the acquisition of such knowledge, and who can translate this language for us, and deduce from the revelations thus obtained, the practical lessons which will bring in the dollars and increase power by means of knowledge.

The survey was put in charge of the Governor and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. They and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. They engaged Prof. Hitchcock to undertake the Geology, and Dr. Holmes the Natural History, &c., with instructions to select such assistants as they saw fit to employ, and each to assist the other, so far as practicable by observations in either department, for which both were abundantly compartment, for which both were abundantly compartment, for which both were abundantly compared to the result of the particle partment, for which both were abundantly competent.

The work was begun in May, each taking an assistant, and exploring the western border and coast lines, in order to get a "base line for operations," and to indicate in what directions minute research would be most required, and promised most important results, by and by. These explorations, with a tour through the settled portions of Aroostook County, occupied until the last of July. The first week in August, both chiefs, with three scientific assistants, assembled in Bangor, and with seven boatmen and guides, canoes, batteaux, camp equipage, instruments and stores, started up river for the wilderness. They followed up the Penobscot and its east branch to

with all the suggestions therefrom, of eggs, boiled, fried, poached, with all other names and forms surrounding—of chickens roasted, broiled, fried and done with due gravity in the ample pie, the centre grace of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years dinner tables. What a pin-money fountain for thrifty housewives is stored in this name—how nimble steps the boy who sees a new knife and fishing tackle in the bottom of the basket he bears to the wonderful country store—in short, kings would be less kings, and peasants less peasants, were it not for the humble poultry yard. How to order it in the bleak winter is

the indications of the rocks near Woodstock, N.
B., Prof. Hitchcock suggested the probability of copper in a southwesterly direction, and the expediency of a search for it. Singularly enough, the manuscript had scarcely reached the printers hands before native copper was found in the town of Carroll, in Penobscot County, which illustrates our remarks above, that a rock way have a fear. attraction, and will circulate for the entire corporation; and my experience is, that exposed to which is worth listening to.

We are also much pleased with the style in which they are written. Many scientific reports are little better than a sealed book to the uninitiated, because full of technicalities which are little better than a sealed book to the uninitiated, because full of technicalities which cannot be understood by one already conversant see hens. Yours for the cacklers—S. B. L. in

diself, to make him an intelligent observer always after.

Our only regret in connection with this survey is, that the appropriation was so inadequate. With commendable foresight, a bargain was made beforehand, that the expenses and compensation should be kept within the means provided; so that the State should not be called upon to make up deficiencies. With no less than four engaged in it any time, and during several months of wilderness exploration, with no less than twelve, the traveling and incidental expenses than twelve, the traveling and incidental expenses amounted to rather more than three-fourths of the appropriation, (three thousand dollars), thus leaving less than seven hundred and fifty dollars; for the pay of both chiefs of the survey, while three scientific assistants received their expenses only.

This may, perhaps, answer for once; but no one expects the work to go on with such inadequate compensation. If we cannot afford the liberal salaries usually paid for such work in other and richer States, we can at least pay such wages as respectable teachers obtain for much less arduous labor. We trust that sufficient means will be provided to secure the continuation of a work at once so honorable and so profitable to the State.

Now, of all others, is the time when Maine needs most to have her taxable property increased,—her resources developed, and a demonstration effected that it is good for something besides to emigrate from —Kenache Journal. gether in devising a new breadth of labor that

Maine Board of Agriculture.

Experiments.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at our last session, I asked leave to lay before the Board the result of some experiments made by me during the past year :

FIRST EXPERIMENT IN MAKING VEAL. FIRST EXPERIMENT IN MAKING VEAL.

Cow Peggy, 11 years old, weighing 900 lbs. after calving, dropped a bull calf Feb. 7th. Calf was killed March 19th, at 40 days old. The cow, in seven days following the killing of the calf, gave 171 lbs. of milk, (equal to 78 wine qts...) which yielded 6 lbs. of butter, 28½ lbs., or 13 qts. milk to the 1b. butter. Good table butter at that time was worth 20 cents per lb: deduct 4 cents for milking, and making same leaves 16 cents net. From the above, milk is worth, for butter purposes, 1½ cents, and skimmed milk for pork making is estimated at ½ cent, making milk worth 1½ cents per quart.

Cost of calf at 40 days old.

Worth when dropped (estimated,)

Cost of calf at 40 days old.

Worth when dropped (cetimated,)

Milk for 3 days, 18 qts., worth for swill \(\frac{1}{2}\) ct.

Milk for 37 days, 416 qts. worth 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) ots.,

6.24

Labor tending calf, dressing, and marketing,

1.00 -\$7.83

Balance of cost above proceeds,
It should be borne in mind that the quantity of milk
consumed by the calf in the above experiment is estimated from the yield of the cow after the calf was killed; that he did not take all the milk the cow gave, conse-quently not an average of its quality, the first drawn being poorest; that early veal is worth more per lb. than late killed; that this was better than an average of veal calves (in this vicinity;) and that the worth of skimmed milk is a matter of estimation, and we shall SECOND EXPERIMENT IN MAKING VEAL.

SECOND EXPERIMENT IN MAKING VEAL.

Cow Kate, 2 years old, weighing 605 lbs. after ealving, dropped a bull calf April 25th. The calf was killed June 4th, at forty days old. During the time of nursing the calf, the feed of the cow was changed from hay and meal, to grass. In nine days following the killing of the calf, the cow gave 135 lbs. milk, equal to 62 wine qts., from which milk was made, 6½ lbs. butter; 9½ qts. or 21 lbs. milk to the pound of butter. This milk, though of better quality than that used in the first experiment is worth only the cent and a half per quart. periment is worth only the cent and a half per quart the price of butter having fallen to summer rates.

Cost of calf at 40 days old.

Worth when dropped, Milk for 3 days 18 qts. at & ct., Milk for 37 days 222 qts. at 14 ets., Labor, tending, dressing and marketing,

3.28 1.25

By 82 lbs. veal. 4 ets., By 10 lbs. hide, 124 cts.,

Balance of cost above proceeds, Two experiments showing the advantage and disadvantage

nips.

The ground in each experiment is, naturally, of like character, a good gravelly loam. The experiment were tried, in one case upon sixty-seven square rods and in the other, upon forty square rods of ground; but in order to set them more clearly in opposition, the cost is made for one acre of each.

The first experiment was usade upon ground which

ments fully equal, if not superior, Maine has been content to plod along in comparative ignorance of the whole, and with the exception of is used almost exclusively for fattening both cattle for the present crop. On May 21st it was twice plowed, and sown with sugar beets. The seed failing to germi-

July.

The account stands thus: May 21, To plowing and cultivating,
" "555 lbs. Coe's Sup. Phos. 2½ cts., one-half to this crop,
" "733 lbs. Peruvian Guano, 3½ cts., one-

half to this crop,

" "labor, applying draining, one-half to
this crop,

this crop,

" " and seed, (sugar beet,) June 13 " cultivating, 1.79
" seed and labor sowing carrots, 2.98

July 14 " " strap leaf turnips, 1.91
" 24 " 250 lbs. Coc's Sup. Phos, 2½ cts., one-

half to this crop,

Aug. 24 "labor thinning and weeding,

Oct. 24 " harvesting,
 " " manure from former dressings, ‡
 " " injerest and tax on value of land,

\$81.75

The produce is 830 bushels per acre, cost per bushel, 9 8-10 cents.

The second piece was newly inverted green sward, from an old worn out grass field. It was well turned, and the surface thoroughly cultivated and made fine.

The account stands thus:

June 6, To plowing and cultivating,

(4 630 because 3 its. one-half to

" 630 lbs, guano 3; ets., one-half to this crop,

" " 630 lbs. Coe's Sup. Phos. 2½ cts. onehalf to this crop,

" " labor applying same, one-half to

" " labor applying same, one-half to this crop, Aug. 24 " " thinning and weeding,

Total cost per acre,
Yield per acre, 498 bushels; cost per bushel, 21 cts.
In the first experiment the cost of turnips per bushel. 8-10. In the second experiment the cost of turnips per

Experiment testing the comparative value of Peruvian Guano and Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime in the production of Strap Leaved Turnips.

The ground upon which this experiment was tried, is a gravelly loand, about eighteen inches deep; lying nearly level, underlaid by a compact hard-pan, and having no artificial drainage; it is rather heavy though not sery wet. It has been in beets, carrots and turnips three years. The whole piece was treated precisely the same, except in the application of fertilizers. The experiment was tried upon sixty-seven square rods of ground, but for the purpose of making the result more readily appreciated, the cost is for one acre of each kind of fertilizer.

One acre dressed with 555 lbs. Coe's Super Phosphat

One acre dressed with 555 lbs. Coe's Super Phosphate, at 2½ ets per lb., or total cost of \$13,87, producing 635 bus. turnips: at a test for this fertilizer of 1 4-7 ets. per bush. turnips.

One acre dressed with 33 lbs. Guano, at 3½ ets. per lb. or total cost of \$25,65, produced 826 bush. turnips; at a cost, for this fertilizer of 3 1-10 cts. per bus. turnips. The guano produced a luxuriant growth of top, and a good crop of bulbs of large size. The lime gave less top with a greater yield of very fair roots.

Sanuel F. Perley.

EXPERIMENT IN THE USE OF PERTILIZERS.

EXPERIMENT IN THE USE OF PERTILIZERS.

May 30th, 1861. Planted western flat corn, one and a half bushels on a half acre, in drills five to a rod. Manured lightly with stable manure, evenly spread and harrowed. Pat Coe's Superphosphate in the drills at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre.

Marked four rows 22 yards long, two of them having the Super Phosphate, one having in it a half bushel of granite, burned and toroken, the remaining row with no dressing in the furrow. Shown thus, with the result:

Row with Phosphate, 250 lbs; row Granite, 214 lbs; row with no manure, 185 lbs; row With Phosphate, 261

row with no manure, 185 lbs; row with Phosphate, 261 pounds.

Taking the average of the product of the two rows having the Phosphate, and the excess over the row with no manure, shows a result of seven tone in green fodder per acre for the use of two cwt. of Phosphate.

But little reliance should be placed upon the result of one experiment with granite as a fertiliser. In this case, the amount of fodder in a row 22 yards long chanced to be 29 lbs. more than that of a row on one side without manure, and 36 lbs. less than a row on the other side having Super Phosphate.

With the best phase of the case, the benefit to the crop from the application of 100 bushels of palverised granite per acre, is the product of 5800 lbs. of green fodder. But if beneficial in degree for the first year, it may be continuously so, when, as in this case, it is not reduced to finences, but was mostly in the form of very coarse sand.

Foxcroft, Aug. 17, 1862.

In the last week in May, 1861, I planted a plece to Jackson potatoes, putting in the hill Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime, mixed with half its quantity of gypsum. Left one row without such application, and put in one row a half bushel of granite, bursed and broken to the condition of coarse sand.

Result. The row with nothing applied in the hill produced 41 bushels; row with grante, 51 bush; row with phosphate, 61.

silton, Dexter.
sq., Phillips.
sbury, Kingfield.
Sawyer, Denmark.
bk, Casco.
tt. Greene.

e of 15 lines, \$1.50 for

BY TOBY CANDOR.

Resolved, That there is another city in this

difference in opinion may be honest, yet, oftener

"'Yes!' I answered you last night;
'No!' this morning, Sir, I say!
Flowers seen by candle-light,
Will not look the same by day."

For a week previous to the Fete, which forms

the subject of this report, the beau monde had

be purchased. Papa must launch out, or else,

So everybody who had an invitation, was hap-

dressed, and found themselves comme il faut in

Brilliant were the various salans thrown onen

argal burners, and brilliant with teautiful

because Childe Harold did, must we go into rap-

said, "On with the dance! let joy be unconfined."

pearl white, what then?

Miss Flora, would have "nothing to wear."

envy, malice or prejudice.

But to the subject-matter.

become a tailor's block.

their own estimation.

Resolved, That that city is Augusta.

prehensive resolutions, to wit:

State besides Portland.

in a metropolitan print which circulates largely ----- wore orange blossoms in her hair, or the hereabouts, we entered into an elaborate descrip- queenly Mrs. - stepped the most sylphlike tion of the topography of Augusta, and sketched in the dance, or the patrician Miss - smiled with a facile pen the manners, pursuits and in- the sunniest smile, they all knew it, without gatherings of the creme de la creme, to which we paragons of beauty, is but the placing of fetters ncidentally alluded as forthcoming, which has in their hands that they may make themselves led us to embody our views in the following com- slaves to fashion with all its attendant evils.

CARVER BARRACKS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5th, 1862.

Mr. EDITOR :- Thinking you may be pleased to hear something from the 11th Maine regiment. lines at this time may not be unacceptable to the month been such as in sailor parlance would be exceptions, we have had nothing but rain, rain, newly-fledged gosling to take to water; and the over head, and mud, mud, under foot. I have seen as yet, no account of our situation

published in any of your papers; and as the good

terest in the welfare of the soldiers, they will undoubtedly be pleased to learn that we are, and have been for some time, in very comfortable quarters, of which I will attempt to give you an idea. We are in the first brigade of Gen. Casey's division, together with the 10th and 52d Pennsylbeen agog. Miss Blob hardly knew whether to vania regiments, and the 56th New York—the deck her hair with an ostrich plume or the co-quettish little ergret, while Miss Snob, just out her pinafore, was undecided whether to wear of January have occupied barracks which were many articles were needed—cosmetics, perfumery, ornaments, and dress goods. But they must frame buildings, each being eighty feet in length by sixteen broad, and are divided into three apartments; one for the commissioned officers at one Even Pantaloondom-including many an incor- extremity of the building, another at the other rigible Colebs, were carried away in the whirl of end for the non-commissioned officers, while the excitement that prevailed. Delighted were their intervening space is occupied by the men. Berths anticipations. If the ladies were each to be a are arranged upon either side of the room for fashion-plate, why should not every gentleman sleeping accommodations—each berth or bunk being shared by two men. The rooms are provided with stoves furnished by the Government. py, and everybody smiled when they were finally Near the rear of the building is situated a cookhouse; and some of the companies have supplied themselves with stoves, by means of which they Our friend, the Howadji, who has been to are enabled, by an economical use of their rations. Paris, Rome, and to Vienna, (in this State, we to save a considerable sum each month, which mean-alas!) and who can be as blase as the next goes to make up a company fund, with which are one, accompanied us. He was dressed en regle, purchased many articles considered by Governand he felt his oats. Why shouldn't he? He ment too luxurious to be included in the regular bill of fare of the soldiers, though at home numwas "a love of a man," as the proudest Diana declared, and—he had paid his tailor's bill for bered among the necessaries of life. Each company is quartered in a building such as I have

for the reception of the guests. Brilliant with field and staff officers, while still another furnishes shelter to the band, and offices for the Surgeon and Hospital Steward. women. Was the scene a pyrotechnic display, The four regiments comprising the brigade are fied tourbillons, bombs, shells and Roman can-dles? Is it a wonder that in our exuberance we floated on rosy wings and melted in ethereal quite smooth and hard, (I mean in dry weather) space? If poetical young men, with turn down collars and flowing ringlets, drink gin and water, because Childe Harold did must we go into ray. cause Jenkins does! Supposing our sylphs and is quite picturesque, reminding one of an old peri, had used burnt cork, instead of rouge and Spanish or Mexican town—the parade ground representing the "Plaza." In the centre of the We glide among the throng with our eyes and plaza is a flag-staff, some sixty feet in hight, from which floats the symbol of our nationality-the

described, and a similar one is occupied by the

ears open. Ah, Cupid and Pysche are exchanging whispers of love. She gives him a trinket,

iliar terpsichorean movements were the crowning and administer to their relief.

moire trimmed with two deep flounces of Honiton is of course comparatively novel to him.

We were agreeably surprised a few days since Jenkins, of a friendly cotemporary, joins us. by a visit from our friend, Mr. Whitehouse, of We compare notes, when he leaves us to take the Augusta, commissioned by the Governor to obtain weight and dimensions of an Adonis, while we signatures to the Allotment Rolls. He made us encounter Howadji, who puts us in possession of a a pleasant call, and we felt all the better for a fact which reads as follows: Maj. Gen. ----

His photograph by Brady is a correct likeness. sight of "one of our folks." Should think he would be recognized, incog. as he is, as there are some present who have seen him fied with the arrangements for the distribution of in Washington. Yet not one dreams that so the money after it gets to Maine—many of the persons to whom it was allotted not having at last accounts received it, and in some cases where it had been received, the cost of obtaining it from the Agent, far exceeded the charges of express companies for delivering packages of like sums sent from Washington. An improvement in the matter should, I think, be made, at least so far as notifying the party to whom the money is sent, when it arrives, and the course to be pursued to obtain it. There are members of my company from Portland and other places, whose money was sent home nearly two months since, and has not as yet reached its destination; and until some-

Maine Farmer. Augusta, Thursday, March 13, 1862. NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. Col. Wn. Swerr will call upon subscribers in Oxford Mr. BENJ. TUKEY will call upon subscribers in Andro

Mr. JAMES STURGIS will call upon our subscribers What has Maine done for Ten Years past?

We all of us want "line upon line, and pro cept upon precept" constantly rung in our cars those of our moral welfare. Hence, at the risk of soil. a little repetition of matter already published, we place the following statements of what progress Maine has made between the years 1850 and 1860. The facts are taken principally from an abstract from census documents furnished to the Governor by Hon. John A. Poor, of Portland, and also from a report based on these facts made by Hon. S. F. Perley to the Board of Agriculture. Both of these documents have been published in the Farmer since January last, to which reference can be made for further particulars. But we want to ring the principal part of them in your ears again. It won't hurt you to review them and remember them. We do this the more readily, because the other day, a friend of ours, and a reader of the Farmer too, observed to us that he didn't think the State of Maine was getting along very well, and the prospect was, that for years to come she would do worse. The war and the exes, and hard times would use us all up. Our friend was particularly "blue," and the future looked, as far as he could see into it full of gloom and sion, a portion of which followed for reconnoiter and that the Legislature before its adjournment trouble. Now we are one of those who profess to believe that "sufficient unto the day is the evil

MR WARREN FULLER will call upon subscribers

all govern his world as he pleases. But to the question whether Maine has anything, we wish to recur to facts and figures, and we wish our friend of the "Blues" to take "due notice," and be persuaded accordingly.

thereof." While we should make all due provis-

ion for the future, as far as our abilities and

knowledge will allow, we should let the Ruler of

Well sir, please to read. How much increase of population has there been in ten years? In 1850, 583,190; in 1860, 628,276-increase, 45,086. This however, doesn't give the true increase of the people in Maine, it only counts those who stay at home. Full half of the real increase of our population has gone away to swell the population of other States and Territories in all parts of the earth. Go where you may, you will find a Maine Yankee figuring in some capacity or other. Put the actual increase of Maine population up to 90,172 and you will come short of it at that.

Well, how many additional acres have been brought into cultivation in ten years? In 1850. 2.039,596; in 1860, 2,687,136-increase, 639,-540. Isn't that fair progress? What has been the increased value of the acres cultivated? In 1850. \$54.861.848; in 1860. \$78,688,525-increase, \$14,817,177-that's doing something. Nearly fifteen millions of dollars is considerable isn't it neighbor "Blue." How about value of stock? In 1850, \$9,705.

726; in 1860, \$14,437,380-increase, \$5,732,-664, (see Mr. Perley's report in regard to this item.) How about hay? In 1850, 755,889 tons; in 1860, 975,686 tons-increase, 219,797 tons. Potatoes? In 1850, 3,436,040 bushels; in 1860, pounds; in 1860, 11,687,784 pounds-increase, 2,433,973 pounds, and that would butter some bread. Maple sugar? In 1850, 93,542; in 1860, 306,942-increase, 213,400 pounds, and that would sweeten a few puddings. We hope this

These are a few items wherein the good people of Maine have made advances in ten years. We have fell short in Indian corn, some in wheat and in flax. These are owing to causes beyond our control, but we have made increase in other things to counterbalance these items an hundred fold. Why then will any one take distorted the Potomac. views of matters and things, and not only become sorry and depressed themselves, but endeavor to innoculate others with the same disorder. Look at facts and be thankful for the progress made, and press forward to accomplish more

CHAMPION CORN SHELLER. Those of you who have corn to shell, and don't like to adopt the old Indian system of rubbing it off by hand power with a cob, or by the not quite so old a Yankee method of a shovel blade on the edge of a tub, are referred to the advertisement of the "Champion Corn-Sheller," in another part of our paper. One of these compact, simple, but very efficient machines has been left at our office for the inspection of those who may feel a curiosity to examine it. It shells the corn clean, whether the ear be big or little, short or long. The shelled corn passes down, and out of a spout into a vessel ready to receive it, while the cob divested of its covering of grain, passes round to the other side, and is pitched over without ceremony on to the floor on the opposite side of the machine. There are a great variety of corn shellers now in the market, and we think this is calculated to meet the wants of our corn raisers in Maine, as well or better than any. It is made of durable material, being wholly of iron except the frame, is compact, taking up but little room, and comes at a reasonable cost—say five dollars. Every farmer who raises an acre of corn, will find it to his interest to have one, and the more to the acre he raises the more will he need it, and the better

able will he be to purchase it. Call and see it. Mr. Stanton will dispose of town or county rights to those who wish to purchase territory, and will, at all times, be happy to exhibit the machine to farmers who wish to obtain one.

PROMULGATION OF THE LAWS. There is a proposition before the Legislature to dispense with the promulgation of the laws of the State, which may be hereafter enacted. The editor of the Age in allusion to the matter, says "Draco sought to effect, indirectly, the same object, by posting his edicts in positions so elevated that they could not be read. The Legislative project is an improvement on the Draconian practice. It would be a greater improvement still if the Legislature should declince to pass any more laws, as they should do, if they cannot afford to promulgate

showman will exhibit his collection of "wacks figgers" at Meonian Hall, on Wednesday evening next, March 19th. He will deliver his celebrated lecture entitled the " Children in the Wood." which is everywhere received with laughter and applause. We have no doubt that a great multitude of the friends and admirers of the veritable Artemas will be in attendance on that occasion, and very much fear that the capacity of the Hall will be insufficient for ther accommodation.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU. An appropriaof \$60,000 has been made by Congress for the new Agricultural Bureau recently established. It is understood that the new Bureau will institute a series of experiments with fax and hemp, with a view to their substitution for cotton.

Bills of the Bridgeport Bank, Bridgeport Conn., are discredited at the Suffolk, and are not seeived by the banks of this and other States.

The War News of the Week.

record of the war. First we have the news of the rebel abandonest fortified position in the South, without the port comprises some 900 pages, and presents a striking of a blow, and the peaceable occupation complete history of the military operations of the of the place by the Federal forces. This was the State since the breaking out of the rebellion, tucky, and that loyal State is now no longer disin matters of our social and civil, as well as in graced by any armed secession occupancy of her war.

> We have previously announced the occupation Johnson as Provisional Governor of Tennessee, and he has vacated his seat in the Senate to assume the duties of his new position. We have under his energetic and judicious administration, we have no doubt the State will speedily resume her accustomed place in the Federal Union.

onment by the enemy of their strong positions at portant and difficult position which he has occu-Winchester, Leesburg and Centerville. These pied during the past year. places are now occupied by our troops. The rebel batteries upon the Lower Potomac have also efficient re-organization of the militia of the State. been removed back from the river, and in some We trust that our recent and costly experience instances taken possession of by Hooker's divi- in this matter will not be altogether lost to us. ing purposes the retiring columns of the enemy. will be able to perfect and adopt a vigorous and The object of Davis now is undoubtedly, should efficient system. he fail to make a successful stand at some point between the Potomac and Richmond, to secure his railroad communications with the South. Richmond will not probably be abandoned without a munity of like numbers. Of the whole number struggle, and there is every reason to believe that mustered into the United States service, 681 have the most desperately contested battle of the war been discharged, 188 killed and deceased, 165 are will take place for its possession. Here will be prisoners or missing, and 15,896 are now in the the occasion for Gen. McClellan to display his

military capacity in the field. Carolina, and there is every reason to believe is 1st. The 2d regiment was provided with the now engaged in making successful progress in the

We have glorious news from the Southwest. Our forces, under Gens. Curtis and Siegel, which have been engaged in the pursuit of Gen. Rifle with the sabre bayonet provided by the State. The 5th have the Springfield Rifles from the General Government. The 7th Price and his fugitive army for some weeks past, as we learn by an official dispatch from Gen. Hal. The 8th and 9th were furnished with arms by the leck, had gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of Price, McCulloch, Van Dorn and 11th and 12th the same arms from the General McIntosh. The loss was large on both sides, but Government. The 13th have the Enfield Rifle the rout of the enemy was complete and total.

equally successful. Fernandina, and St. Marys, Florida, and the fortifications of St. Simons and 1960 Enfield Rifles were purchased in London by Brunswick, Ga., have fallen into our hands. Hon. Freeman H. Morse for \$30,000, and 1000 Windsor Rifles have been obtained at a cost of East Bulgeti the principal defence of Savannah. has been completely cut off from communication with that city by our gunboats and batteries, the State have been rifled at a cost of \$1,315. and we are daily in expectation of its occupation | The disbursements on account of the State by our troops under Gen. Sherman.

The only drawback to the good news which we are able to give our readers this week, is the un- &c., about \$90,000 for subsistence and quarters, fortunate affair in Hampton Roads. The iron- \$20,000 for equipage, \$251,370 for clothing, clad rebel steam battery Merrimac, accompanied \$22,362 for equipments, \$68,161 for arms, Potatoes? In 1850, 3,436,040 bushels; in 1860, clad repet steam pattery meriman, working and stationery, \$194,411 for 6,275,617—increase, 2,838,677. Wool? In 1850, by several gunboats came out from Norfolk and bounty, \$140,276 for paying off regiments, \$21,-1.364.034 pounds; in 1860, 1,495,063—increase, unexpectedly attacked two of our frigates and 919 for wagons, harnesse 21.029 pounds. Butter? In 1850, 9.243.811 after a brief contest sunk one and captured 943 for horses, \$28,726 for transportation, another. Other vessels sent to their assistance \$7,500 for interest on war loan. by some mismanagement ran aground and remained at the mercy of the enemy, until the message was transmitted to Congress on Thursday almost providential appearance of the new last by the President, recommending the adoption Ericsson steam battery, which turned the fortunes of the following joint resolution: increase of this last article will be quadrupled of the fight. The rebel battery was obliged to Resolved, That the United States ought to co

Just at the moment of going to press we learn that Gov. Washburn has received a despatch informing him that Manassas has been evacuated ations in support of the plan proposed by him : and the rebels are in full retreat from the line of

form in semi-monthly numbers of 32 pages each, gone, we now choose to go with the Southern handsomely printed, and containing illustrations section. officers bearing a conspicuous part in its conduct. cial or pecuniary view. The two numbers before us contain an admira-

in this city in canvassing for subscribers. ARRIVAL OF REBEL OFFICERS. The rebel Generals Tilghman and Buckner have been conveyed matter of perfectly free choice with them." to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, for safe keeping. A large number of rebel officers captured at Fort them being Colonels, and the remainder Lieut. sippi ran on Frying Pan Shoal, making a hole in

der 25 years of age. Among them are Col. Rog- afternoon. The Mississippi has water-tight comer Hanson of Louisville, Kentucky, a leading pol- partments, and probably reached Port Royal itician in that State, Col. Baldwin of Tennessee, safely, where her troops can be disembarked and Col. Baldwin of Mississippi, and Col. R. H. the damage repaired. The vessel was placed in Huges of the 42d Tennessee.

the violent gale of the next day, while off George's on Monday of last week, but could not be traced Roads, has not since been heard from. Several to a reliable source, and we therefore made no vessels have been sent in search of her, but have mention of it. returned without any intelligence of the ship. It is supposed that she may have been enabled to rig | PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. HAYNES. On Tuesday some sort of a steering apparatus, and has got evening of last week, the friends of Lieut. Haynes clear of the shoals and stood off to sea. If the of the 4th Battery, late pastor of the First Bapsupposition is correct, we may next hear of her at tist Church in this city, assembled in the church Bermuda, where she can be easily refitted and vestry, and presented him with a beautiful and then towed to her destination, or, if the wind and costly sword, sash and belt. A brief but exceed weather should permit, she may go direct to Port ingly felicitous presentation speech was made by

the crew of the schooner Volunteer of Millbridge, his heart was in the work to which he had devot-Me., arrived at New York on the 6th inst. He ed himself for the good of his country. The occareports, was bound from Ponce to Boston, encounsion was one of much interest. Quite a number tered a heavy gale #eb. 24; had bulwarks stove, of ladies and gentlemen were present, notwithwheel and rudder carried away, and the vessel standing the unfavorable state of the weather. became entirely unmanageable; was taken off by the schooner S. W. Stars and subsequently transferred to the schooner Labrador. David Pink- last week, were safely placed on board the Great ham of Millbridge, was washed overboard during Republic on Thursday last. In transporting

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT. Amid the ar- | Adjourned Meeting of the City Council. | Since the war began, no week has been so pro-lific of events tending to the speedy and final over-upon him, connecting with the raising, organizthrow of the rebellion, as the last. From every ing, and subsisting nearly seventeen thousand portion of the country we have information of volunteers for military service in the field, withand a quorum in the Common Council. the successful progress of our arms, and of the in the brief space of ten months—a work of creawaning fortunes and hopes of the rebel leaders. tion and re-construction successfully accomplished We can only give a brief summary of the cheer- under circumstances of unexampled embarrass ing intelligence which has come to us over the ment and difficulty-Adjutant General Hodsdon wires, the details of which will be found in our has found time to prepare a voluminous Report embracing systematic and comprehensive details of the transactions of the several departments of ment of Columbus, said to have been the strong- his office during the past eventful year. The Relast remaining foothold for the rebellion in Ken- making it invaluable as a book of reference for

Gen. Hodsdon is entitled to great praise for the admirable arrangement and method which he has of Nashville by our troops. This has been followed by the appointment of the gallant Andrew in this report, and for the conscientious labor and care bestowed upon it.

Among the official details embraced in its page are to be found full lists of the officers and pri- again by the City Council, they recommend that the most favorable indications of the returning vates enlisted into service from Maine, a roster of loyalty of the people of Middle Tennessee, and all the officers commissioned by the Governor, a list of officers resigned, deceased, promoted and at this narrow point. Accepted. taken prisoners in battle, together with complete rolls and returns of the several regiments and Events in Virginia are rapidly approaching a corps organized up to Dec. 31, 1861. The Recrisis. The strategetic movement of Gen. Banks port contains many valuable reflections, suggesupon the Upper Potomac, mentioned by us last tions and recommendations, the frust of Gen week, has been followed by the successive aband- Hodsdon's observation and experience in the im-

He advocates an immediate resuscitation an

The following interesting facts derived from

the report we copy from the Age: "The number of deaths among our 17,000 vol unteers does not exceed that of any other com-

The 1st regiment was armed by the military capacity in the field.

Gen. Burnside has occupied Winton in North transfered to the 6th on the return home of the smooth bore muskets of 1840, by the General Government, and also the 3d regiment. The flank companies of the 3d now have 195 Springfield muskets from the State. The 4th now have have the Windsor Sabre Rifle from the State General Government at New York. The 10th have the Enfield Rifle from the State, and the from the State. The 14th have Austrian Rifle Operations on the Southern seaboard have been from the General Government. The 15th and Cavalry will be armed by the General Government. Of the arms distributed by the State

> the first ten regiments have been \$990,876,60. About \$5000 of this sum was for the Extra Ses-676 for printing and stationery, \$194.411 for

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

retire after a contest of five hours, in a crippled operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the incoveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

President Lincoln urges the following consider "The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self preservation. The leaders The War with the South. This is an elegant-ly illustrated history of the present rebellion, by that the government will ultimately be forced to Robert Tomes, M. D., author of "Battles of acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the Slave America," and other works published by Virtue States north of such parts will then say: "The & Co., New York. It will be issued in quarto Union for which we have struggled being already

of the naval and military engagements and other the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends important events of the war, designed and encompletely deprives them of it; and to all the graved by the most eminent artists in this coun- States initiating it the point is not that all the try and Europe. The work will be completed in thirty-two parts, furnished to subscribers at 25 cents each, and will present a continuous narrative of the progress of the war, and a record of Southern, that in no event will the former ever the political transactions relating to it, with bi-ographics of the statesmen and military and naval officers bearing a conspicuous part in its conduct

ble portrait on steel of Gen. McClellan, a repre-sentation of the bombardment of Fort Sumter readily see for himself how very soon the current and the sinking of the rebel privateer by the U.
S. ship St. Lawrence. The agent for the work in this county is Mr. Fernald, who is now engaged in this cite in this cite in the same of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by Federal auticulation of the current expenditures of this war would purchase at a fair valuation all the slaves in any named State. Such a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by Federal auticulation and the sinking of the rebel privateer by the U. imits, referring as it does the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its peo-

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER MISSISSIPPI. Donelson, have also been brought to Fort Warren. dispatch from Fortress Monroe of March 9, states The Boston papers represent them to be a hard that the steamer Mt. Vernon had arrived there looking set of fellows, and the condition of the bringing intelligence of a serious accident to the cars which they occupied gave strong evidence transport steamer Mississippi with Gen. Butler that their habits were not of a very refined na and staff on board, and some 1400 troops bound ture. The party were all field officers, sixteen of to Ship Island. On Friday 28th ult. the Missisher bows. She was hauled off in the afternoon There is probably not one of their number un- by the Mt. Vernon, and proceeded on Saturday charge of one of the officers of the Mount Vernon. The U. S. ship-of-the-line Vermont, which of the 13th Maine regiment, Col. Dow was on who will take her to her destination. A portion left Boston on the 24th ult., bound to Port Royal, board. A rumor of the loss of the Mississippi and had her steering apparatus disabled during with all on board was in circulation in this city

Chas. A. Miller, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Haynes responded in a few WRECK OF A MAINE VESSEL. Capt. Brown and simple and earnest words, giving evidence that

> The artillery horses which left this city them from Augusta to Portland, the door of one the cars was burst open, and five of the horses got out. Two of them were killed, and the other three were so disabled as to be unfit for service. Hamilton having resigned.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN WINTHROP. Agrecably to the recommendation of the President, Augusta, March 8th, 1862. the Anniversary of Washington's Birthday was Present the Mayor, Aldermen, Atkins, Fogg, Percival, Pinkham, Fuller, Patterson, Pettingill

accepted and payment ordered for \$1247.59. Ordered, That the Mayor be authorized to

Report of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of J. B. Hartford, that the petitioner Washington as given in his immortal legacy-the is justly entitled to twenty dollars as compensation for land belonging to him in Grove street Dr. E. Holmes. After the reading; music from near Green street, and that said Committee on the choir, and sentiments and remarks enlivened further investigation of the matter, find that the the meeting until adjournment. The following are some of the sentiments offered Report of the Committee widening and locating Grove street at this point was lost before being recorded, hence there is no legal location of the street at this point, and that said Committee find tered more than half a century ago;—a proof how themselves in the very pleasant situation, so well dangerous it is to forget the teachings of experadapted to the times, of having nothing to do, and nothing to do it with. In view of the fact that this matter, must processarily be core and

CITY ELECTION. The election for city officers was held in this city on Monday. The Republican candidates, Sylvanus Caldwell, Jr., for Mayor, and Samuel Titcomb, Esq., for Municipal Judge,

were re-elected. The vote upon the question of abolishing the Common Council, was 287 in favor and 513 against the measure. It is therefore de-

The following is the vote for Mayor Caldwell. 520

The other city officers elected, are as follows Ward 1. Oliver Turner, Warden; David Sawtelle, Clerk; Chas. Hamlin, Alderman; Lewis Tibbetts, Constable; G. C. Vose, Rufus Whitten, John H. Hussey,

Common Council.

Ward 2. Hartwell Stickney, Warden; Thomas
Wadsworth, Clerk; Elisha F. Pinkham, Constable;
W. P. Faught, Alderman; E. D. Norcross, John Prescott, Charles Brown, Common Council.

Ward 3. Eben Packard, Warden; Hiram K. Choate, Clerk; James Safford, Constable; Moses E. Hamlen, Alderman; D. W. Mosher, C. W. Stone, J. W. Chase,

Everett Howard, Constable; Thomas Fuller, Alderman; Samuel Dudley, Charles Shaw, Horatio Pinkham, Common Council.

Ward 5. J. F. Garnett, Warden; H. L. Cushing, Clerk; H. L. Cushng, Constable; T. C. Allen, Alderman; Albert Field, S. P. Bronsdon, E. B. Thorn, Com-

mon Council.

Ward 6. William Gaslin, Warden; Benj. Gardner,
Clerk; John Ward, Constable; Harvey Chisam, Alderman; P. S. Percival, Joseph Lynn, Common Council, cancy.
rd 7. Sam'l Shaw, Warden; A. S. Clark, Clerk; Henry Norcross, Constable; J. H. Wall, Alderman; D. W. Whitney, E. G. Caswell, G. W. Dudley, Common

and adopted by nearly a unanimous vote:

that it has been proposed in our Legislature to such brutal treatment?
withhold the small aid heretofore rendered to our
A letter from Gen. Hooker's division Jan. 10 withhold the small aid heretolore rendered to our common schools and agricultural societies by the State—thus striking a blow at the intelligence and material support of the State—whilst high salaries and unnecessary offices remain undisturbed, and we hereby in town meeting assemblated as the salaries are supported by the barbarous slavemaster was perpetuated by one Samuel Cox, living five miles below Port Tobacco, who is said to be an ex-State representative, a re-

mind, that the cause of this armed rebellion now within this Government is slavery: therefore it the rebel troops, and a contraband trader. When becomes the duty of the Government not only to Col. Dwight of the Excelsion

nished the Bangor Whig and Courier, and the Maine Farmer for publication. H. C. Johnson, Town Clerk.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS. The second and fifth are to be stationed for the present at Fort Preble, in Portland barbor. Preparations are making for the departure of

the cavalry, orders having been received from the War Department to send the regiment forward in rate, the poor slave running to keep up behind him divisions of three squadrons each. They will leave this city in special trains as soon as provishouse his shoes were gone, and his bleeding feet ion can be made for railroad transportation on the entire route to Washington without risk of contact with pebbles and stones. He had been delay or detention. The first squadrons will dragged eleven miles behind his master's horse probably be forwarded on some day this week, to on Friday. He tied him to a tree and called him be followed by the others at intervals of two days each. The regiment numbers about eleven hundred officers and men, and for physical stamina and intelligence is superior to any other raised when one was tired and breathless, another would in Maine. The horses are in excellent condition. apply the lash.

MELANCHOLY RAILROAD ACCIDENT. We learn were: 'I shall not live after this from the St. John Courier that a disastrous acci- you rascal, I intend to kill you,' said Cox, 'Mr dent occured on the European and American Cox, said Robinson, he is dying. 'No he is not he is stout-hearted and able-bodied; he can stand Railway about nine miles from that city, on as much more. However give me the whip; le Monday evening, 23d ult. A collision took place his blood be upon my head, replied Cox. between a passenger and a wood and lumber lash was then applied until about two hours be train, owing to a derangement in the time of fore day. About 3 o'clock he was cut down, and track. Two persons were killed and six severely and slightly injured. The persons killed were a but the collar-band and wristbands. Then com-Miss Wetmore and a young lad named Younghus- menced the rubbing down to bring back sensibiliband, of St. John. Those severely injured were breathed his last before sundown on Saturday A. R. Wetmore and John Tucker, Esqs. of St. John, Mr. McArthur, of Sussex, and Mr. Demill, hands of a traitor." of Hampton. Those slightly injured were Mrs. Jonah, of Salisbury, and Miss Davidson, of

N. Y. Sun, that our townsman, Henry C. Keene, some disease, Catarrh ! who, on hearing at Liverpool of the Fort Sumter affair, left his vessel in charge of the mate, and returned to enter the United States service, and leg shot off, was so far recovered on Thursday as to cured me. I send you a statement of my leave the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, and take his which you may use as you think proper. residence with his relative, Rev. Dr. Weston, of St. John's Church, Hudson street. We learn St. John's Church, Hudson street. We learn scot County, and three years as Representative, that Capt. Keene will soon be able to return to in all six years in our State Legisle his home in this city.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS. The following nominations were made to the Senate on the 4th inst. As Major Generals, Generals McDowell, Burnside, Buell, Pope, Curtis, McClernand, C. F. at Fort Donelson. As Brigadier Generals, Cols. are afflicted with this disorder to apply to you. Oglesby, W. H. L. Wallace, Cook, McArthur, Lanman, who commanded the brigades at Fort inveterate the case may be. Donelson, Colonels Berry of Maine, and Ferry of

Fire. The boarding house occupied by Mrs. Call, in the rear of Concert Hall, on State street, sult so satisfactory that I gladly recommend all took fire near the roof last evening about six those troubled with a like complaint to consult o'clock, but was promptly extinguished with little Dr. Lighthill, who was successful in restoring my

Mr. Eben W. Hanson, of Bangor, known for his eccentric theories upon agriculture, and in Augusta until May 1st, treating as usual, deafengaged in lecturing during the past season upon ness, catarrh, and diseases of the eye. the subject, committed suicide by cutting his throat at his residence on Monday last. He was in a deranged state of mind.

hereafter act as agent for the Maine Farmer in that town, our former excellant agent Mr. Geo. hardly escaped with their lives.—Portland Ad

celebrated in Winthrop by a public meeting of the citizens, held in the town hall, on the evening of Report of Committee on Accounts No. 10, was the 22d ult.

The meeting was called to order by E. W. Kelley, Eq., and J. B. Fillebrown, Esq., was chosen Preschange any balance that may remain on account ident. After some very appropriate remarks by of any appropriation to any other that may be the President, in reference to the occasion, and the peculiar importance and even necessity of refreshing our memories with the sentiments of stitutions of its people. Since then, it has been being told, and to single out a few and call them Washington as given in his immortal legacy—the our lot to attend one of the gay and fashionable incomparable, or matchless, or peerless, or the "Farewell Adress" was read to the audience by

By John May, Esq.:

Washington's Farewell Address—If possible,
more applicable to our case now, than when utthat this matter must necessarily be gone over

The Men and Women of the Revolution-They they take into consideration the importance of sacrificed their lives in order to wrest our freedo from the grasp of tyrants, and handed down to us the charter of our liberties sealed with their blood; obtaining more land on either side of the street and their glorious spirits now animate the souls Adjourned to Saturday next at 2 o'clock, P. M. of their children to make the same sacrifices to preserve those liberties from the grasp of accursed

BY HENRY WOODARD: George Washington-The man who, under God led our fathers to victory—who was, and is—and who will be, "First in war—first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

attributable to the force of circumstances than to Ry J. G. ROUNDS: The Blessed Old Pilgrims of Plymouth—Who, in the cabin of the May Flower; laid the corner stone of free governments and free schools. We owe to them the prosperity and the greatness of our people and our nation, and the never dying fires of their patriotism which has inspired half a mil-lion of Volunteers to sacrifice, if need be, their fortunes and their lives for our country's salva-

By E. W. Kelley, Esq.:

Washington's Farewell Address—It comes like
the voice of an angel over the vail of distant years of the past, with notes of warning, of reproof, and of encouragement. Happy would it of her pinafore, was undecided whether to wear proof, and of encouragement. Happy would it a long flowing train, or an ordinary trail. How built by our own men, the materials being furhave been for the nation if all had obeyed its wisdom and adhered to its admonitions.

By J. W. FILLEBROWN, Esq.:
The Constitution of the United States-As was, -as it is, -as it ever shall be. Acknowledging as the true doctrine of self-government, that the Constitution which at any time exists, changed by an explicit and an authorized act of

changed by an explicit and an authorized act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory on all."

By W. T. Sears:

The "Heroes of Bunker Hill"—Perpetuated in the hearts of their countrymen, may they welcome the martyrs of to-day with heavenly visions of "Maha Brown".

STRIPES AND DEATH. While Congress and the cople are engaged in considering the propriety of the recommendation of President Lincoln to reimburse from the national treasury those States which shall voluntarily abolish slavery, it will be well to ascertain how many of this class of slaveholders described in the following well attested statement, are to be included in the benefits of so Town Resolves. At the Annual town meeting benevolent a measure. After involving the counin Dixmont, March 3, 1862, the following resolu- try in a war which has already cost such sacritions were presented by W. B. Ferguson, Esq., fices in blood and treasure, are the loyal people of the occasion. the country to be taxed to recompense these Resolved, That it is with regret that we learn creatures for the slaves which they subject to

who is said to be an ex-State representative, a re-Resolved. That it is evident to every intelligent turned Rebel, the captain of a cavalry company abdue the rebellion and punish the instigators portion of the country with his regiment, Jack Scroggins, a slave, represented to the Color and leaders but to remove said cause, thereby the Scroggins, a slave, represented to the Colonel that more speedily to cripple the rebellion and prevent Cox and his confederates had secreted a large its recurrence.

Voted, That a copy of these resolutions be furthese arms and ammunition were found in Cox's these arms and ammunition are supplied to the companion of the house and in an adjoining marsh. The regiment moved down to its present encampment above Hilltop. Jack joined them, and this was about

11 miles from his home.
"Cox dared to lay claim to his slave, and under batteries of light artillery, Capts. Tilson and the promise that he would not harm the slave he Leppien commanding, and numbering about 150 was surrendered up to min, but Leppien commanding, and numbering about 150 difficulty, for the men protested and forcibly resident and the surrendered by was surrendered up to him; but not without men each, left this city on Monday last in the cued him, when an officer rode up and declared he train for Portland. It is understood that they would shoot the first man that again interfered with the master, and thus was this man returned to bondage by an officer of the United State Such was the reward of distinguished

"Cox tied him to his horse and rode at a rapid They arrived home in the evening about 11 o'clock o'clock-three hours-taking turns with the whip

The only word he uttered up to 2 o'clock running occasioned by the snow and sleet upon the cotton shirt when they began to whip him, and sank to the earth insensible. He had on a new ty, but all of no avil. Their unfortunate victim

DR. LIGHTHILL. The following tistimonial a highly respectable gentleman, well known throughout the State of Maine, speaks well for CAPT. HENRY C. KEENE. We learn from the the skill of Dr. Lighthill, in curing that trouble

PATTEN, Feb. 24, 1862. DR. LIGHTHILL-Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for the last lot of medicine you sen I did not commence taking it until some six weeks who, also, at the Port Royal engagement had one since; I then followed your directions and it has

statement may benefit some of those afflicted with Respectfully Yours, For several years I have been afflicted with the

Catarrh. I have tried many prescriptions for it

them.

us that he is not mistaken in the man.

"The turnpike road to people's hearts I find

esquire, solonel or corporal, in America

"The rank is but the guinea stamp, The man's the gowd, for a' that."

a la mode-in excellent taste? In

to tell how that rich and c

Lies through their mouths, or I mistake mankind."

repletion-reminding us that,

without receiving any benefit therefrom. I have taken your medicine about two months, and it Smith and Lewis Wallace, Acting Major Generals has cured me. I would recommend to those that I am confident if they will strictly follow your IRA FISH. Patten, Feb. 24, 1862. This is to certify, that I was cured of deafnes in my right ear, after being deaf for three years The treatment was a very short one and the re-

damage, by the efforts of the firemen and citizens.

The building is owned by Ai Staples, Esq., and was insured.

LUTHER BROWN.

Augusta, March 10, 1862 Dr. Lighthill, finding it impossible to leave a large and increasing list of patients, will remain

> FIRE IN BUXTON. On Friday night 21st ult the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. M. Jordan, in Buxton, with all the furniture, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Jordan was absent, and it is supposed that Mrs. J., when she put the children to bed

satins were chiefly worn, and skirts of tarleton puffed and ruffled, and shawls and overwaists of the choicest fabrics, and magnificent head-dresses of various styles, and gems and gewgaws? Among such a galaxy of beauty how can we select the Helens of Greece, the Cleopatras of Egypt, or the

A short time ago it may be remembered, that, Rosamonds of England. If the angelic Misa

Letter from the Eleventh Regiment.

En passant, these resolutions may not express the sentiments of every stranger who visits Augusta-people differ so in their impressions, tastes, inclinations, etc. We cannot expect everybody and not having seen much correspondence from to concur in our opinion, and like every Frenchthis quarter, it has occurred to me that a few man from Dugueslim to the last born Johnny Crapeau say "Qui," and bow his head in assent. readers of the Farmer. And first and foremost. passage at arms according to the code, that is, In France you know, an insult is wiped out by a rapiers for two; whereas in Japan, the injured present, is "the weather," which has for the last party takes his own life. Do we all agree in these modes of healing wounded honor? Of called "nasty;" and nasty, literally, it has been. course there is a diversity of opinion. It is as natural for mankind to differ as it is for the

people of Augusta have always exhibited great in-

and pressing it to his lips, he conveys it to his and I will embrace the present opportunity to vest pocket—right one. Does a womanly heart correct a statement which I noticed in a copy of how majestic she appears. They have discovered the Farmer to the effect that eighty-five deaths had taken place in our hospitals. This is a serious error, as I have ascertained by reference to Where is the Howadji? Clasping a lady's waist and enjoying an adagio movement. We the regularitative deaths have occurred; though many are observe with pleasure their pirouettes and various other dithyrambics of motion. It carries us back Wilbur, is a man of intelligence and skill, and to the days of bell-crowned hats and coal-scuttle what is of perhaps more importance, is untiring connets, where real pigeon wings and other simin his efforts to make the invalids comfortable,

happiness of lads and lassies-when everybody Our officers, as well as men, are rapidly imand Sidney Smith told a chap to cool himself by proving in military knowledge and discipline; stripping off his flesh, and sitting in flis bones. has been so unpropitious, and our drill days so How delicious the music sounds! It transports few and far between, yet the school of Tactics which was early established by the Colonel, has afforded ample opportunity for the study of mili-An aromatic odor of Fetridge's "balm of a thousand flowers," for sale by all respectable retical knowledge, which of course enables the tary books, and consequent attainment of theodruggists, steals over our senses, and we turn to officers the more readily to understand and sucthe right. What a pattern of beauty! A lithe cessfully execute the various manœuvers whenever and slender creature fills our eye. She has received an unusual share of attention—she is the field. An hour is spent every evening at the by her swan-like beauty "too rich for use, for quarters of the commander, where all the commissioned officers of the regiment meet to consider earth too dear," we unwittingly commence to note—sparkling orbs whose artillery is good for some subject which has previously been assigned note—sparkling orbs whose artillery is good for five miles—glossy hair, redolent of Macassar oil, as a lesson; and our Colonel, while he fully sustains his reputation as an efficient teacher, justigenuine, sold by Potter—face classical—a winning grace in every motion "like the play of the least visible tissue of a cloud"—dress of white scholar, by his familiarity with a subject which

lace, for sale by Kilburn & Barton, (see advertisement in Maine Furner, subscription prices tisement in Maine Farmer—subscription price, \$2, per annum)—bouquet de corsage made to when the news from Fort Donnelson arrived we order by Madame Whatshername of New York were all immediately electrified. The quiet monotony of the camp was broken in upon by the city, orders solicited (this is an advertisement and is paid for)—mantelet of pink tarleton, a noisiest demonstrations, and the lungs of nearly four thousand jubilant soldiers made the welkin present—diamond brooch and massive go.d brace-lets, kindly loaned for this occasion by a friend who unkindly did not inform the fair one that the former was composed of paste jewels and the latter of Oride, Connecticut make; but it is just of the various regiments were visited, and called as well, nobody mistrusts, and even if they did, as well, nobody mistrusts, and even if they did, who would dare doubt their genuineness when the national airs, and the artillery thundered a such an one as our cynosure, whose hand it is esteemed an honor by some to kneel and kiss, wore the officers were illuminated, and numerous Bonfires blazed within the lines.

distingue a person is present. What a sensa tion if it was made known. Howadji assures We quaff the delectable coffee, and fondly liner over the choice viands spread out before us. The cuisinier has proved himself a Soyer. Not one is mindful that it is Lent, but fill themselves to Were there not any gentlemen of distinction present? They were all sovereigns! Honorable thing is done to remedy this serious delay, very And the ladies, shall we attempt to describe few new signatures will be obtained among our them? Can we paint the lily, or gild refined boys.

I can give you no war news at present, as we gold? Have we scrutinized their dresses sufficiently to pronounce an opinion. Was not their toilette are not yet exactly at the seat of war, though we you wish us are all hoping to receive marching orders soon-

Latest ? Particulars of

DISASTROUS CENTERVILLI

Fernandina, F PANIC

WASHINGTON, 1 this forenoon bring Monroe, But few pired as his interv ng items are rel Captain Rasford tial and was not

is safe. Lieut. J. B. Sm was on board the skillfully, is here He was in the pile the Merrimac di vessel. He rece fragments of shells through the looker On recovering h Minnesota?"
the Merrimac." don't care what of Lieut. Worder

During the action all the batteries directed their fire some damage and The Minnesota, w The principal Cumberland, whe

150 were killed or lost on the Minn The Congress is men, including to crews of the Con arrived.
The Monitor car

it close quarters. on her passage from sea covered her dec seem to dimini h vessels in port, and rimac, which had against everything The Monitor is biads, which ha wrought iron shot, weighing 148 poun forging square b cost of the 400 as total weight is 73 are liable to break thick iron plates.

The Army of Curtis, has gained three days of hard forces of Van Dor Intosh. Our loss mated at one thou still larger. Guns captured in large in pursuit of the (Signed) WASHINGTON,

patch to Major Ge

ting a general fal ma has arrived fro Squadron and bear dore Dupont to the ing the capture of The enemy aband approach of our g session of, Tais gives the Go

coast of Georgia When the exp flight. was observed to track runs three i citing race took close proximity, from it, and tool The train of cour

caped. Fort Clinch was same evening the ed with wagons, was also capture cluding one 20-St. Louis, 10. publican from Cai

and heavy cannot The enemy is i hoats from here Pope's force. The total numb er and on the ba from New Madrid

LOUISVILLE, 10. Memphis on W zens are greatly a Randolph and Pil few troops at . scattered after excited, and was to another with efforts to rally the

The Rec Columbus

St. Louis, Marc Republican from a down the river found that the re their guns, laid t everything that town of Colum guns are also re WASHINGTON, evening received Columbus, Ky., "Sir. Colum

reconnoissance of and carriages, quantity of shot of anchors, and ber of torpedoes quarters were d great strength, of batteries on side, surrounde Sherman, and L knowing that the 2d Illinois cava Gen. Sherman fr to the shore, he bluff. It was g The force cons

> two regiments a der command of Gen. Sherman The former leavi covered what w at both extremit the train to be cu While I canno tion of the galla tinguished Aid Gen. Callom, I Walker and Steming Paulding, The latter being in coassisted by Lieut. of the U.S. arm I have my flag manded by the ga Sherman remains

(Signed) Arrival of Fed ATLANTA. Feb.

dant evils.

such as I have

occupied by the

nother furnishes for the Surgeon

opportunity to iced in a copy of eighty-five deaths This is a seriby reference to to this date only though many are ent Surgeon, Dr. e and skill, and ance, is untiring lids comfortable. are rapidly imand discipline ; hat the weather our drill days so school of Tactics

the Colonel, has he study of miliainment of theorse enables the erstand and sucœuvers whenever practice in the evening at the ere all the commeet to consider sly been assigned hile he fully susnt teacher, justihat he is an apt a subject which g over the victo-Kentucky; and elson arrived wo

in upon by the lungs of nearly made the welkin collected talking ich different par-The commanders sited, and called s were promptly the bands played ery thundered a the quarters of

Whitehouse, of overnor to obtain lls. He made us the better for a

the rolls on the e much dissatisne-many of the l not having at btaining it from arges of express ges of like sums provement in the at least so far s money is sent, to be pursued to of my company hose money was nce, and has not and until someous delay, very ned among our

t present, as we war, though we ing orders soon.

s safe.

Lieut. J. B. Smith, son of Commodore Smith,

civil government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. In order to exercise

are liable to break in pieces when fired against thick iron plates.

Sr. Lours, 10. The following is an official despatch to Major General McClellan:

The Army of the Southwest, under General Curtis, has gained a most glorious victory, after three days of hard fighting, over the combined forces of Van Dorn, A.cCulloch, Price and McIntosh. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at one thousand—that of the enemy was still larger. Guns, flags, provisions, &c., were captured in large quantities. Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy.

(Signed)

Major General Commanding
WASHINGTON, 10. There is no longer any doubt that the rebels have evacuated Centerville, Winchester, and other important points, indicating a general talling back of their forces.

Baltimore, 10th. The steam gunboat Alabama has arrived from Fernandina, bringing Capt. Davis, late Flag Officer of the South Atlantic Squadron and bearer of dispatches from Commodore Dupont to the Navy Department, announcing the capture of Fernandina and Brunswick, Ga. The enemy abandoned their works and fled at the approach of our gunboats. The place was taken there has been the most admirable discipline displayed.

Union men begin to make their appearance. They say that a majority will yet be found on our side, but that it will take some time to develope there days that a majority will yet be found on our side, but that it will take some time to develope the feeling that has been so thoroughly crushed.

Spantal agent is here from Washington. He will open the post office to-morrow, and has already had forty citizens applying for clerkships in it.

Springfield, Mashington, 10.

Clina coast, and approached the blockading vessels

As our fleet approached the fort a train of cars was observed to leave Fernandina; and as the track runs three miles along the shore, Flag Officer Dupont sent one gunboat in pursuit. An exciting race took place—the steamer throwing shells at the flying train, some falling in such close proximity, that some of the rebels jumped from it, and took to the bushes. Among the latter is said to be the late Senator Yulee of Forida. The train of course outrun the gunboat, and escaped. aped.

Fort Clinch was taken possession of, and on the valuable cargo of bank-note and printing paper.

ed with wagons, ammunition and camp equipage, The Richmond Dispatch calls attention to mys ras also captured.

Twelve large guns fell into our possession, intuition conspirators are at work. Among these Union conspirators are at work. Twelve large guns tell into our possession, including one 20-pounder, rifled. Five were found in the fort, and others in the earthworks.

St. Louis, 10. A special despatch to the Revere street works. Union conspirators are at work. Among writings are the following: "Attention, Union men!" "Watch and wait!" "The Union forever!" "The day is dawning—the hour of de-

publican from Cairo says:

Gen. Pope's forces have reached New Madrid, and heavy cannonading has been heard in that

liverance approaches!

It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of John Minor Botts and twenty

scattered after several ineffectual attempts to transact business. Governor Harris was greatly excited, and was flying from one Southern point to another with little prospect of succeeding in his efforts to rally the people to his aid.

Rebel Attempt to Retaike Columbus.

Chicago. Ill., March 6. A special dispatch the Tribune from Cairo says, the Federal picket at Columbus were driven in yesterday by the generative exhibition.

The rebel attempt to Retaike Columbus.

Chicago. Ill., March 6. A special dispatch the Tribune from Cairo says, the Federal picket at Columbus were driven in yesterday by the rebel cavalry. The roads in the vicinity of the columbus were shelled by the gunboats. The rebel field.

the direction of Madrid. The rebel army at that St. Louis, March 4. A special dispatch to the Republican from Cairo 3d, says Columbus is evacuated and burned by the rebels. The gunboat Benton, with Gen. Callum and Com. Foote, went down the river to-day on a reconnoissance, and found that the rebels had fled, having removed their guns, laid the town in ashes, and destroyed everything that could not be carried away. The

their guns, laid the town in ashes, and destroyed everything that could not be carried away. The rebels retreated to Fort Randolph. The whole town of Columbus is nothing but ruins. The guns are also removed from the Island below.

Federal Occupation of Columbus. Federal Occupation of Columbus, and surprised a party of rebel cavalry, puttin three of them hors du combat and routing them

knowing that they were occupied by 400 of the 2d Illinois cavalry on a scouting party sent by Gen. Sherman from Paducah, made a bold dash to the shore, hoisting the American flag on the bluff. It was greeted by the hearty cheers of our brave tars and soldiers.

The force consisted of six gunboats, four mortar batteries, and three transports, having on board two regiments and two battalions of infantry, under command of Col. Bufford, Gen. Callum and Gen. Sherman being in command of the troops.

While I cannot express too strongly my admiration of the gallantry and wise councils of the distinguished Aid and Engineer of Gen. Halleck, Gen. Callom, I must add that Commanders Dove, Walker and Stemble, and Lieutenants Commanding Paulding, Thompson, Shirk and Phelps, the latter being in command of the mortar division, assisted by Lieut. Layford, of the Ordinance Corps of the U. S. army, nobly performed their duty. I have my flag on board the Cincinnati, commanded by the gallant Commander Stemble, Gen. Gen. Sherman remains temporarily in command at Columbus.

(Signed) A. H. Foote, Flag Officer."

(Altanta, Feb. 28. The Confederacy of this morning states that Gen. Bushrod Johnson es-

whole companies and even regiments having gone home on furloughs of ten, twenty and thirty days. All the troops from South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana have gone home within the past two or three weeks. Very few of the men whose term of service has expired

The Spectato The steamer Norwegian from Liverpool 20th and Londonderry 21st ult. arrived at Portland on

The Spectator says the Queen's grief is immensurable, and her depression is said to be regarded by the court with the deepest sympathy, not now unmingled with some anxiety. All the official all-

river. He thinks the rebel loss was twenty killed and 200 wounded.

Evacuation of Leesburg by the Rebels.

Leesburg A., March 8. Colonel Geary has taken Leesburg and driven General Hill with his whole command from the town and surrounding forts. The stars and stripes now wave over all. Last night Colonel Geary left Lovettsville with his whole command and marched through Wheatland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places and putting the scattered forces of the rebels to flight.

to them, and upon surmounting that great spur of the Alleghany range they will be able to threaten at one the frontiers of North and South Carolina and of Georgia. Should the Unionists neglect to farnish the army in eastern Kentucky with have missed one of those tides which lead on to fortune, but which in war are almost never to be twice taken at the flood.

The Tuscarora left Gibraltar on the 13th inst. for the Spanish waters of Algeeiras. The Sumter was still in harbor.

rebels to flight.

Shortly after sunrise he took possession of Fort Johnson, which was re-christened by the officers Fort Geary. He then entered the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed.

The command took many prisoners and conditions to the prince of the prince of the prince of the prince of Christian, heir to the throne of Denmark.

France. The address to be moved in the conditions of the prince of

with flags flying and bayonets fixed.

The command took many prisoners and stores, and are in possession of the banks, post office, and public buildings. Forts Beauregard and Evans were also taken. This brilliant achievement, by a well timed blow and skillful manœuvre, Ministry the Sanate has come to the conclusion. ment, by a well timed blow and skillful manœuvre, is of vast importance.

Rebel Batterics Abandoned on the Lower Potomac.

Washington, March 9. Gen. Hooker reports that all the enemy's batteries in front of his lines are entirely abandoned and their guns spiked. Some of the guns of which we have taken possession appear to be valuable pieces. This is virtually opening the Potomac and raising the so-called blockade.

Ination of which is not yet at hand. With your Majesty, the Senate has come to the conclusion that the friendly relations between France and the United States made a policy of neutrality incumbent on France regarding that deplorable quarrel, and that the struggle would be all the shorter if not complicated by foreign interference.

Greece. Trieste, Feb. 18. Advices received here from Athens to the 14th inst., states that a military revolt took place on the 18th at Naplea. The town and fortress were in the power of the

The town and fortress were in the power of the insurgents. The troops had been dispatched thither, under the command of Gen. Hadu.

Desperate Fight in New Mexico.

engaged the three steamers at about a mile dis-

tance with only her two bow guns. The St. Law-rence poured in shot from all the guns she could

At 7 A. M. to-day the Merrimac accompanied

partics claim the victory. A regiment of Mexicans, commanded by Col. Panton ran away, Capt. McRac, who had charge of our artillery, and every one of his command were killed at their post, and their cannon was taken by the rebels.

Doubts are expressed of the truth of the above statement.

Panic at Norfolk—Burnside's Advance.
Fortress Monroe, March 7. A flag of truce from Norfolk brought down the commandant of the French steamer. He represents great excitement in Norfolk. The hotels are swarming with officers, mostly from the Gulf States.

Mr. Layard said it would scarcely be convenient for him to enter into a dissoussion of the blockade, also for a similar return of British vessels that put into Nassau and other colonial ports with contraband of war and supply themselves at these places in contravention of the Queen's proclaim of the Gulf States.

Mr. Layard said it would scarcely be convenient for him to enter into a dissoussion of the blockade, also for a similar return of British vessels that put into Nassau and other colonial ports with contraband of war and supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been permitted to refit and supply themselves at these places in contravention of the Queen's proclaim of the Gulf States.

Mr. Layard said it would scarcely be convenient for him to enter into a dissoussion of the blockade, also for a similar return of British vessels that put into Nassau and other of Button, Mass., Lydia, wife of Milton Marrow, aged 68; Edith Fores, only Link (W. D. F. and Abbie A. Religing Amerow, aged 68; Edith Fores, only Link (W. D. F. and Abbie A. Religy, aged Months.

In Minchester, Feb. 15th, Vernon A., son of Isaac and H. W. In Mass., March 4th, Gilbert H. O'Reilly, formerly of Lorental Augusta, aged 51 years.

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In Minchester, Feb. 15th, Vernon A., son of Isaac and H. W. In Mass., March 4th, Gilbert H. O'Reilly, Assath and Rely and from Norfolk brought down the commandant of the French steamer. He represents great excitement in Norfolk. The hotels are swarming with officers, mostly from the Gulf States.

The Virginia troops are being all sent away. The people are in a dread of the destruction of the city in case of an attack. A strong force was concentrating at Suffolk to check Burnside, who was reported to have occupied Winton in force and moving on Suffolk.

Mr. Layard said it would scarcely be convenient for him to enter into a disscussion of the block-ade, which would come on more regularly when the resolution, notice of which had been given, came up. He must decline to consent for their return, for two reasons; in the first place the government had not got the information sought for, and in the second place if they had it would not be their office to furnish a list of wrong doers and violators of the law.

Attack by the Rebels upon our Fleet in

Hampton Roads.

The papers relative to the blockade would probable be laid on the table on the 24th or 25th. 1the papers relative to the blockade would probable be laid on the table on the 24th or 25th. 1the papers relative to the blockade would probable be laid on the table on the 24th or 25th. 1the papers relative to the blockade and perhaps sels which had broken the blockade and perhaps the papers relative to the blockade and perhaps the papers relative to the blockade would probable be laid on the table of the law.

Congress, which were lying at the mouth of James river. As soon as she came within range of the France. The Paris correspondent of the Lon-

Cumberland, the latter opened on her with her heavy guns, but the balls struck and glanced off, having no more effect on her than peas from a Emperor, but I believe he has seen several, if not popgun. Her ports were all closed and she moved on in silence, but with a full head of steam.

doubtless explained his-view of the state of the

down James river and engaged our frigates on the other side. The batteries at Newport News also opened on the Jamestown and Yorktown, and did all in their power to assist the Cumberland and of the control of the cont

all in their power to assist the Cumberland and Congress, which, being sailing vessels, were at the mercy of the approaching steamer.

The Merrimac in the meantime kept steadily on her course, and slowly approached the Cumberland, when she and the Congress, at a distance of 100 yards, rained full broadsides on the ironelad monster. The shot took no effect, glancing about the proposal to establish a jury for pressible to other trials, unless the jury also be established for all approaches the contraction.

ceiving the first broadside of the two frigates she ran into the Cumberland, striking her about midships and literally laying open her sides. She then drew off, fired a broadside into the disabled ship, and again dashed against her with her iron-clad prow, and knocking in her side left her to sink, while she engaged the Congress, which lay about a quarter of a mile distant.

The Congress in the meantime kept up a sharp engagement with the Yorktown and Jamestown, and having no regular crew on board of her, and seeing the hopelessness of resisting the iron-clad steamer, at once struck her colors. Her crew had been discharged several days since, and three companies of the Naval Brigade had been put on board temporarily until she could be relieved by the St. Lawrence, which was to have gone up on Monday to take her position as one of the blockading vessels of James river. On the Congress striking her colors, the Jamestown approached ading vessels of James river. On the Congress striking her colors, the Jamestown approached at St. Thomas. She was taken by the Collector

rebels.

In the meantime, the steam frigate Minnesota, having partly got up steam, was being towed to the relief of two frigates, but did not get up until too late to assist them. She was also followed up by the frigate St. Lawrence, which was taken up to the relief of two frigates of the was also followed up by the frigate St. Lawrence, which was taken up any are in good trim to take advantage of the manufactures of Lewison, have pure in seed a liberal course the past winter—refusing to sell cotton at the late fabulous prices, but running their mills at a sacrifice, keeping their opportunities of the manufactures of Lewison, have pure in seed a liberal course the past winter—refusing to sell cotton at the late fabulous prices, but running their mills at a sacrifice, keeping their opportunities of the seed a liberal course the past winter—refusing to sell cotton at the late fabulous prices, but running their mills at a sacrifice, keeping their opportunities of the seed a liberal course the past winter—refusing to sell cotton at the late fabulous prices, but running their mills at a sacrifice, keeping their opportunities of the seed of the s up by the frigate St. Lawrence, which was taken pauperism, and are in good trim to take advan-in tow by several small harbor steamers. The tage of the approaching turn of the tide. Minnesota, either intentionally or from necessity,

rence poured in shot from an the guns she could		1
bring to bear. In the meantime darkness approached, though	AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.	1
the moon shone brightly, and nothing but the oc- casional flashing of the guns could be seen. The Merrimae was also believed to be aground, as she remained stationary at the distance of a mile from the Minnesota, making no attempt to attack or molest her.	Flour, Corn Meal, Rye Meal, Wheat, 100 to 000 8 50 Clear Salt Pork, 6 to 8 K Mutton, 7 to 11 9 00 to 11 00 Wheat, 102 to 200 10 to 8 50 Chickens, 6 to 10 7 to 10 Rye, So to 85 80 Clover seed, 10 to 15 10 to 15 Beans, 100 to 200 Herdsgrass, 250 to 275 Oats, 40 to 43 48 td Top, 7 to 175	
The Erricsson Steam Battery Engages the Enemy's Ships and Beats them off. FORTRESS MONROE, March 9. The iron-clad Erricson steamer Monitor arrived in the Roads at 10 P. M. last night and went immediately to the protection of the Minnesota, lying aground just below Newport News.	Potatoes, Dried Apples, 1 25 to 85 Hay, 1 600 to 10 00 Dried Apples, 2 6 to 8 8 Lime 70 to 75 Cooking 4 40 to 50 Fleece Wool, 40 to 43 Winter 6 67 to 100 Pulled Wool, 43 to 45 Butter 15 to 17 Sheep Skins, 100 to 160 Cheese, 8 to 10 Hides, 51 to 6 Eggs, 15 to 16 Calf Skins, 7 to 8 Lard, 12 to 13 Lamb Skins, 75 to 100 Round Hog, \$6 90 to 6 50 8 50 to 100	

BRIGHTON MARKET---March 6.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Special Motices.

The market is full of imitations, represented to be the same as "Broum's Bronchial Trockes," which are in most cases productive of positive injury. Many dealers will recommend inferior preparations and lower priced articles, affording more profit to themselves. Ask for and obtain only "Bronchia' Trockes," which, by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of Physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Baown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the sedative and soothing effect to the mucus lining of the windippe into the Bronchia, illays Pulmonny irritation and gives rellef in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. CAUTION.

Dr. Gifford's Homeopathie Curatives Dr. Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives.

Every man his own doctor. Since the introduction of Doct.

Gifford's Homeopathic Curatives, it is within the reach of all to avail themselves of a prescription prepared by a skillful physician, which has the merit and recommendation of repeated success, they having been used by many hundreds during the past five years. There are forty different prescriptions, for as many different diseases, put up in neat boxes at 25 cents each. A manual which gives all information, will be furnished free. Address Philip Lee, 136 William street, New York.

Sold by W. F. Kinsman, Augusta; W. T. Phillips, wholesale, Portland, Me; M. S. Burr & Co., wholesale, Bostou, Mass., or sent any where on receipt of price, 25 cts. per box, by Philip Lee, 136 William street, New York.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c; supplying at the same time the means of Self Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, structic corpus may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford,

Iv13

Kings county, N. Y.

This Machine is simple in its construction, and very durable, having no parts liable to get out of order, it will shell faster and requires less power than any Sheller ever invented. It is so are constructed in the structure of the runst shell cleaner than as

tist Church, Augusta, Me.

Will pay special attention to long standing cases of Piles, Dys
pepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, and those peculiar diseased connected
with the urinary organs, and digestive apparatus. In the treatment of these Diseases, Botanic Remedies will be used exclusively, and no minerals or poisons of any kind will be used in his
Practice.

West Gardiner, March 10, 1862.

Died.

Ames, aged 68 years. In Cooksville, Wis., Feb. 16th, Allen Hoxie, aged 65 years.

MEONIAN HALL.

CHARLES F. BROWNE, Ed., of New York, alias

ONE NIGHT ONLY:

Notice is hereby given that the conditions of the mortgage deed executed May 3d, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by Llewellyn L. Ballard to Mary Woodcock, and recorded in Kennebec Registry of deeds, book 221, page 236, of a certain tract of land bounded as follows: beginning at the south cast corner of land bounded as follows: beginning at the south cast corner of land bounded as follows: beginning at the south cast corner of land bounded as follows: beginning at the south cast corner of land bounded and owned by Richard Smith, thence casterly to land owned by Daniel Farnham heirs then northerly ten rods to Farnham heirs' south line, thence westerly to the first mentioned bounds, have been broken, by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

MARY WOODCOCK.
Sidney, March 7, 1862.

**TRASS SEEDS, &c.*

**ON TICE.*

THE subscriber would give notice that he still continues in the business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The patrons of idea and examine my stock of Boots, Shees and Rubbers, Hats, Caps. and Furs, Trunks, Valises, &c.

Grant Hundred

Trunks

**Particular attention will be given to custom work.*

**Winthrop, Dec. 30, 1861.

**TRESH GROUND PLASTER.*

**THE Subscriber would give notice that he still continues in the business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The patrons of the total state of the business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business of the o'd stand, opposite the Winthrop House. The business

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register.

It Ennebec Ss....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of February A. D., 1862.

PAUL WING, Guardian of David M. Bean, William H. Bean and Hezekinh Bean, of Sidney, in said County, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

Ordered The Street, Augusta, Maine.

II. W. Bradburt.

Sales for cash only.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,

With new and very important Improvements

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Making them the cheapest as well as the best in the market, for all kinds of sewing.

E. VARNEY, AUGUSTA.

Making them the cheapest as well as the best in the market, for all kinds of sewing.

E. VARNEY, AUGUSTA.

Maine.

II. W. Bradburt.

Sales for cash only.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,

With new and very important Improvements

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Making them the cheapest as well as the best in the market, for all kinds of sewing.

E. VARNEY, AUGUSTA.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burros. Register.

12*

JOSEPH ANTHONY,

Dealer in

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton. Register.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton. Register.

E. VARNEY, Acast.

WATER STREET, August.

Bull JOSEPH ANTHONY,

Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

of all descriptions,

of all descriptions,

of all descriptions,

AUGUSTA, ME.

Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

of all descriptions,

AUGUSTA, ME.

The Cash, and the highest market price paid for SHIPPING purch Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why they same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

L. Cash, and the highest market price paid for SHIPPING purch Monday of March next, and show cause, if any, why they same should not be allowed.

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BATH HOTEL,

BY C. M. PLUMMER

388 Washington Street, Bath. March.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

A NEW AND VALUABLE MACHINE FOR



Patented January 3d, 1860.

This Machine is simple in its construction, and very durable, having no parts liable to get out of order, it will shell faster and requires less power than any Sheller ever invented. It is so arranged that it gives the ear double the amount of shelling of any other Sheller in use, consequently it must shell cleaner than any other, and can be operated by a boy 12 years of age.

THREE REASONS why this Sheller will come into general use:

Will pay special attention to long standing cases of Piles, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Diabetes, and those peculiar diseases connected with the urinary organs, and digestive apparatus. In the treatment of these Diseases, Botanic Remedies will be used exclusively, and no minerals or poisons of any kind will be used in his Practice.

NOTICE.

On account of the blockade by snow, the Annual meeting of the Kennebec Union Agricultural Society stands adjourned to Saturday the 224 inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. at the City Hall in Gardiner. As this meeting is for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, it is very desirable that there should be a full attendance of the Board of Directors.

Notice C. Westernament of the Board of Directors.

O. S. EDWARDS, Sec'y.

THREE REASONS why this Shieller will come into general treatment of the shieler will come into general treatment of the section of the list treatment of the section of the section has a proposed by all practical agriculturists to be the chaepest and best machine of the kind ever offered to the public. It can be sold for less than any machine in the market, and is perfectly reliable.

For County or Town Rights, address E. STANTON, at Maine for Oxford County.

LEATHER PRESERVATIVE

EATHER PRESERVATIVE

AND WATER PROOF BLACKING.

I am preparing a fine article of Writing Fluid, also an Indellible Ink, which I warrant to be INDELLIBLE. The Writing fluid is recommended highly by those who have used it. It will be furnished in such quantities as is wanted. For 20 cents I will send Powders for making one quart of the Fluid, or, without the Powders, I will send a keeipe for its prepartion, and give directions for preparing Ink so as not to freeze, for 25 cents. For 75 cents I will furnish each of the above recepes, and one for Indellible Ink.

Remittance, page he made in Design (1994)

Augusta, Dec. 30, 1861. W70LUME XVII---1862. Established by A. J. Downing in 1846.

> And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste. PETER B. MEAD and GEORGE E. WOODWARD

TERMS. Annual Subscription, Two Dollars; Four Copies, Six dollars.
Bound Volumes for 1860 and 1861, and Subscription 1862, Five
dollars. Clubs of Six, Nine dollars annually, in advance, and
to the one who gets it up, a seventh copy will be sent gratis, as
many years as the club is maintained.

Specimen numbers will be sent free. Address,

MEAD & WOODWARD,

2wS

TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

N. B. There will be no postponement on account of the weather, as Mr. Browne's engagements in other places render it impossible for him to deliver his lecture here at any other time, the present season. We notice that the Halis in every place thus far visited by "Artemas," have been found too small to admit those who wished to hear his lecture. This may not apply to this place, but as his lecture cannot be repeated here, and as no more tickets will be abold than the Hall will accommodate, it is not considered improper to request that as many persons occupy each seat as it is designed for, in order to accommodate as many as possible under any circumstances.

2285

New York City*

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Count of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1862.

A CERTAIN INSTITUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Amnose Caosaw, late of Albinoa, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate; Orders and Legasta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may papear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may import a probate in the Main Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may import a probate in the Main Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may import a probate in the Main Earth of the Successively, that they may import the fourth Monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the fourth Monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the fourth Monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the fourth Monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the fourth Monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the fourth Monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the fourth Monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the fourth Monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the fourth Monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the fourth Monday of March next, at nine o'clock in the fourth Monday of March next, at

- Domestic Goods.

NOTICE.

Water Street, Augusta, Maine.

A true copy. Attest: J. Berton, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY ...In Courtef Probate, held
At Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1862.

SARAH H. WEBBER, widow of Oliver A. Webber, late of
Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her
application for allowance out of the personal extate of said deceased:

Ordered Department of the personal extate of said deceased:

Ordered Department of the personal extate of said deceased:

Ordered Department of the personal extate of said deceased:

Ordered Department of the personal property, or a farmathat all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be
held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March next, and
show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition
should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berton, Register.

12*

BURR STONES.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of good Burr Stones.
Any one having such to dispose of, will please address the stibscriber.

Presque Isle, Jan. 22, 1862.





DR. LIGHTHILL IN AUGUSTA.

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 17th, DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted in Augusta at his rooms in MEONIAN HALL BUILDING. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. 9

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
THE 'pleudid and fast Steamship "CHESAPEAKE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as
follows: Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 0 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

This vessel is fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, swfe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5, including Fare and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer before 3 P. M., on the day that she leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to

For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York. Dc 5, 18-1. TREES, PLANTS, VINES.

S. C. MAXWELL & BROTHERS, Would respectfully invite the attention of the Nurserymen, Fruit Growers and amateurs of the Eastern States to their ex-tensive and reliable assortment of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Bedding Plants, Bedding Plants,
NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRAPE VINES.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRAPE VINES.

Their trees are grown upon a strong clay and garvet loam, the best soil in the world to produce a strong and hardy tree, and the universal favor which the stock meets with in nerthern latitudes attests emphatically its superior merits.

Grape Vines are treated with special care and attention, and with unusual facilities for their propagation and calture, we are enabled to offer extra strong, healthy, well rooted plants of all the new and old varieties.

Vines suited to every climate—Delawares, Dianas, Hartford Prolifics, Concords, Rubeccas, at low prices by the dozen, hundred or thousand.

CURRANTS. A full assortment of the best kinds. Ruspberries—Strawberries—Blackberries—Rhubarb. Also a splendid assortment of

Bedding and Border Plants, Embracing Bulbous Roots of all varietics, Gladioli, Idlies, lulips, Hyacinths, for Garden decaration or House Culture. ROSES in large varieties—strong, hardy plants from bed or graft.
Confident of our ability to satisfy all, we carnestly ask a trial.
All inquiries will be cheerfully answered. Catalogues furnished.
S. C. MAXWELL & PROS.
Geneva, N. Y., February, 1, 1826.

GARDINER NURSERY.

THE Proprietor of this Nursery has for sale the best lot of TREES and PLANTS ever offered in the State, all of this own raising.

The Stock embraces 10,000 engrafted Apple Trees, of three, four and five sensons' growth; 10,000 Berdlings, same age; 15,000 Seedlings two and three years old; 1000 Pent Trees; 1,600 Houghton Seedling Gooseberry; 1000 English do., (17 varieties, some very large;) 1000 Currant, several varieties; a large amount and choic varieties of Strawberry, Raspherry, Rhubard, and Asparagus Plants, and a few Ornamental Trees, Shrabs and Plants. Also 1000 GRAPE VINES, embracing eight varieties, most of them very strong and vigorous—many now in bearing. Persons intending to purchase are invited to call and see for themselves. Location, on BEUSSWICK STREET, one mile from Gardiner Depot.

October 21, 1861.

October 21, 1861.

100, 000 BARRELS OF THE LODI Manufacturing Co.'s

POUDRETTE.

For sale by JAMES T. FOSTER, 66 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

This Company with a capital of \$150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience of 22 years in manufacturing, with a reputation long established, baving also the exclusive control of all the night soil from the great City of New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and very best feriliteer in market. Price for 7 barrels and over \$1,75 per barrel, or only \$17,50 per ton. It greatly increases the yield and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier, at an expense of from \$3 to \$4 per acre and with very little labor.

A Pamphiet, containing all the information necessary, with letters from Horace Greeley, Daniel Webster, and hundreds of farmers who have used it extensively for many years, may be had free by addressing a letter as above or to the subscribers, who are agents for the Company.

CHOSS & NEWELL, Head of the Tide, Me. KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland.

JOHN MCARTHUR, Augusta.

AMORY OTES, Blaworth.

HEWETT & SPOFFORD, Bockland.

WING & INGALLS, Bongor.

DANIEL HARIDEN, Bellay.

REUBEN A. RICH, Winterport.

REUBEN A. RICH, Winterport.

REUBEN A. RICH, Winterport.

ADAMS, Camden.

JOHN BLODGETT, Bucksport.

3m10

TWO FARMERS. THE GARDINER GRIST MILL

Having been thoroughly repaired with a New Bolt for Wheat, and a New Bolt for Barley, with the best of Screens and Cleansers; also a new Run of Burr Stones, for Grinding Corn and Cobs, and Feed, and Feed,

We feel confident that our long experience as millers, with the
superior condition of the mill, will enable us to do our work in
a manner that cannot fail of giving satisfaction.
No expense has been spared to put the mill in perfect order,
and Farmers that have Grain to be cleaned and boited, can
rest assured that they can have it done as well, if not better, at
this mill, than at any other custom mill in this county.

We also keep on hand a large stock of

which will be sold as low as it can be bought, for cash, whole sale or retail.

Gardiner, Feb., 1862.

JOHNSON & MAXCY.

3m10

THOROUGH BRED STOCK.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Stallions or Marce with a view to rearing for Stock purposes, are respectfully invited to call and examine my young stock, the produce of Stallions Telegraph, Gen. Knox, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., &c. Also several other stallions by Trotting Childers, Ethan Allen Geo. M. Patchen, the Eaton Horse, Morgan Tiger and others. I also have several Stallions to let for the coming season. South Down Rams and Chester Pigs may be found here for sale. Purchasers may rely upon the parity of breed of animals offered for sale.

Foster S. Palmer and Albert Goodspeed may be found upon the spot every day, and statements which they make in regard to Stock and Pedigree may be refled upon.

Ish

FOR THE THIRD MAINE REGIMENT.

Commanded by Colonel H. G. STAPLES, Pay \$12 per month. Rations, clothing, medical attendance &c., provided by Government.

One Hundred Dollars Bounty at the end of the war, unless sconer discharged.

Recruiting office at Dr. J. B. FILLEBROWN'S, Winthrop, Maine.

THE office of this Company for the present, is in the rear office in the second story of Darby Block, where business will be transacted as usual.

37 All books and valuable papers of the Company were preserved uninjured from the fire of Saturday evening last.

J. H. WILLIAMB, Sec'y.

Augusta, Feb. 24, 1862.

3w11

The subscriber has issued a circular on the Cranberry and its culture, and will forward them to all that send a stamp to prepay postage. Also have the plants for sale, and will forward them in a fresh state by express to all parts of the United States.

Address,

6w9*

Bellingham, Norfolk Co., Mass.

UNITED STATES AGENT

41 OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

PERTILIZERS, &c.

WISHING to make a change in my business. I now offer my entire Stock of new and choice PAPER-HANGINGS, and GILP CLOTH WINDOW-CURTAINS at cost. F. W. KINSMAN, Druggist and Apothecary, No. 7-Union Bleck. Augusta. July 1st, 1861. BARTON & CASWELL,

ARE just receiving an elegant assortment of Dress Goods, which customers are invited to examine.

Augusta, Nov. 19, 1861. CHURNS.

ROBINSON & MULLIKEN,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Angusta, Maine. Augusta, January, 1882.

GARDINER MILLS FLOUR.

WE offer for sale Gardiner Mills Flour, Deable Extra, Extra, and Family Flour in barrels and bags at wholesale, at the lowest Mill prices.

Augusta, Jan. 1862.

MUSIC.—PRICE REDUCED.

MRS. S. W. A. MASON, Teacher of the Piano, of Twomates
Bass, and of Sixgano, has adapted her terms to the necessities of

BARBER'S HORSE POWERS, he best horse medicine in use, for sale by
48
EBEN FULLER.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, Lyon's Kathaison, Barry's Trico-pherous and Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for sale at the low-est prices by

Captured.

PANIC AT MEMPHIS. WASHINGTON, 10th. Lieut. Wise arrived here

was on board the Congress, and is killed.
Lieut. Worden, who handled the Monitor so skillfully, is here in the hands of the surgeons. He was in the pilot house of the Monitor when the Merrimac directed a whole broadside at his government of Tennessee being a usurpation, even He was in the pilot house of the Monitor when the Merrimac directed a whole broadside at his vessel. He received his injuries from minute fragments of shells and powder, which were driven through the lookout holes. Lieut. Worden was stunned by the concussion and was carried away. On recovering he asked: "Have I saved the Minnesota?" The reply was "yes, and whipped the Merrimac." To which he replied: "Then I don't care what becomes of me." The injuries of Lieut. Worden are not supposed to be dangerous.

During the action the other rebel gunboats and all the batteries of the enemy within reach, directed their fire at the Minnesota, doing her some damage and killing four or five of her men. The Minnesota, was eventually got off.

The principal loss of life was on board the Cumberland, where it was thought as many as 150 were killed or drowned. Only six lives were lost on the Minnesota.

The Congress is supposed to have lost over 100 men, including but one officer. The escaped crews of the Congress and Cumberland have arrived.

The Monitor came fully up to expectations and the board of improved here for the people have discharged their duty by calling upon Gen. Buell at his headquarters in Edgefield, yesterday.

The interview was satisfactory to the committed there is every evidence of safety and protection to the people both in their persons and property. I therefore respectfully request that business be resumed, and that all our citizens of every trade and profession will pursue their regular day, and all civil business will be conducted as herectofore.

Commanding General Buell assures me that I can rely upon his aid in enforcing our police regulations. One branch of business is entirely pro-

crews of the Congress and Cumberland nave arrived.

The Monitor came fully up to expectations and proved herself impregnable to the heaviest shots at close quarters. She behaved remarkably well on her passage from New York, and although the sea covered her deck at times, her speed did not seem to dimini ih. To her presence may be attributed the safety of the Minnesota and other vessels in port, and the final disabling of the Merrimac, which had previously proved shot proof against everything.

Commanding General Buell assures me that I can rely upon his aid in enforcing our police regulations. One branch of business is entirely prohibited, viz: the sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors.

I shall not hesitate to invoke the aid of General Buell in case the recent laws upon the subject are violated. I most carnestly call upon the people of the surrounding country who are inside the Federal lines, to resume their commerce of the city and bring in their market supplies, especially wood, butter and eggs, assuring them

rimac, which had previously proved shot proof against everything.

The Monitor is armed with two 11-inch columbiads, which have been furnished with 400 wrought iron shot, each ball costing \$47, and weighing 148 pounds. These balls were made by forging square blocks of iron at the Novelty Works, then turning them at the lathe. The cost of the 400 amounts to \$18,800, and their total weight is 73,000 pounds. Cast iron shot are liable to break in pieces when fired against thick iron plates.

The city and bring in their market supplies, especially wood, butter and eggs, assuring them that they will be fully protected and amply remunerated.

(Signed) R. R. Cheatham, Mayor. The city of Nashville is entirely quiet. Even the Secessionists acknowledge that our military authorities are treating them extremely kind. All admit the vast superiority of our arms, equipments and the appearance of our troops, and say that so far, there has been the most admirable discipline displayed.

same evening the rebel steamer Darlington, load-

direction.

The enemy is in strong force there, and gun-boats from here will soon move down to assist

law.

immediately.

Louisville, 10. An intelligent gentleman from Memphis on Wednesday last reports that the citizens are greatly alarmed, and are relying on Forts Randolph and Pillow for defence. There are very caused by the recent defeats of the rebels. The Randolph and Pillow for defence. There are very few troops at Memphis. The Legislature had Rebel Attempt to Retake Columbus.

The Record of the War.

Columbus Evacuated and Burned.

WASHINGTON, March 4. Secretary Wells this evening received the following dispatch, dated Columbus, Ky., March 4, 1862:

"Sir, Columbus is in our possession. My armed reconnoissance on the 2d, caused a hasty evacuation of the celebrated black stallion rode by Col. Ashley. The Michigan boys did not lose reconnoissance on the 2d, caused a nasty evacuation, the rebels leaving quite a number of guns
and carriages, ammunition and stores, a large
quantity of shot and shell, a considerable number
of anchors, and the remnant of the chain lately
stretched across the Mississippi, with a large number of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents and
country were destroyed. The week are of representations are represented to the strength by our right wing since the advance into Virgini
is estimated to be worth \$20,000. This include
4000 pounds of bacon stored for the use of the
rebel army. Lectown and Loveisville are not
considerable number of
the amount of forage and provisions captures
by our right wing since the advance into Virgini
is estimated to be worth \$20,000. This include
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and the remnant of the chain lately
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the considerable number of the chain lately
bere of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents and
the considerable number of the chain lately
bere of torpedoes. Most of the huts, tents and quarters were destroyed. The works are of very great strength, consisting of formidable tiers of batteries on the water side and on the land side, surrounded by a ditch and abattis. Gen. Sherman, and Lieut. commanding Phelps, not knowing that they were occupied by 400 of the 2d Illinois cavalry on a scouting party south by

Gen. Sherman being in command of the troops. The former leaving a sick bed to go ashore, discovered what was evidently a magazine on fire at both extremities, and immediately ordered the the train to be cut, and thus saved the garrison. While I cannot express too strongly my admiration of the gallantry and wise councils of the distinguished Aid and Engineer of Gen. Halleck,

Captured.

Caped from Fort Donelson and reached Murfreesboro' last Sunday. The roads from Nashville are greatly damaged by the recent heavy rains.

The Richmond Dispatch of to-day says Cols.
Wilcox, Corcoran and other Federal prisoners to the number of 400 arrived here Friday from Columbia, S. C., and are awaiting transhipment to Newport News. They, however, may not start for several weeks to come, as arrangements for sending them away have not been perfected. Col.
Wilcox is the officer who was military governor of Alexandria when it was first occupied by the Federals.

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Genbants Shirmish at Pitsburg. Tenus.
St. Louis, March 7. A spirited gunboat skirmish took place on the 2d inst., on the Tennessee in the Alexandria when it was first occupied by the mish took place on the 2d inst., on the Tennessee in the Alexandria when it was first occupied by the mish took place on the 2d inst., on the Tennessee in the number of any of the men whose term of service has expired are re-enlisting.

Genbants Shirmish at Pitsburg.

The Richmond Dispatch of to-day says Cols.
Wilcox, Corcoran and other Federal prisoners to the number of duo arrived here friday from Columbia, S. C., and are awaiting transhipment to Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana have gone home on furloughs of ten, the Manassas there is not a single full regiment, who we have not a sunding them away in the rebel left wing, against which Gen.

Banks is operating.

At Manassas there is not a single f

Federals.

It is reported from Richmond that John Minor Botts has been arrested and imprisoned for manifesting Union proclivities.

Washington, 10th. Lieut. Wise arrived here this forenoon bringing despatches from Fortress Monroe, But few particulars have yet transpired as his interview is not closed. The following items are reliable:

Captain Rasford was engaged on a court martial and was not on board the Cumberland. He is safe.

Pope's force.

The total number of torpedoes found in the river and on the banks is over 400. Exciting news advocates the arrest and execution of the conspiration. The Richmond Dispatch urges summary er and on the banks is over 400. Exciting news advocates the arrow and colors ators.

Col. Corcoran and Col. Wilcox and other Fed-

It is reported that heavy cannonading was heard at Columbus at 4 o'clock this morning in

Loreign Mews.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The political news is of little importance.

Sr. Louis, March 7. A spirited gunboat skirmish took place on the 2d inst., on the Tennessee river, at Pittsburg landing, between the federal gunboats Lexington and Taylor and a rebel force, from Toronto. Until the season changed General

gunboats Lexington and Taylor and a rebel force, consisting of 1000 infantry, 500 cavalry and 6 pieces of artillery. During the action the gunboats Lexington and Taylor expended 45 eightinch shells, and 16 rounds of grape. Subsequently Lieut. Gwin landed under a flag of truce, and was permitted to walk a mile before he was stopped by pickets.

His object was to obtain an exchange of prisoners, taken last Saturday morning, after the engagement. Nine dead bodies and 100 wounded prisoners were found in the enemy's encampment, which has been removed three miles from the river. He thinks the rebel loss was twenty killed and 200 wounded.

Desperate Fight in New Mexico.

Desver City, March 7. The following news was received here to-day by military express:

A desperate and terrible battle, lasting all day, took place at Valverde, ten miles south of Fort

Two Days Later From Europe.

The steamer Canada from Liverpool 22d and Queenstown 23d ult. arrived at Hallifax March

Battimore, 10th. The steam gunboat Alabahas arrived from Fernandina, bringing Capt. Davis, late Flag Officer of the South Athantic Square and Bearer of dispatches from Commodire Dupont to the Navy Department, amount unouncing the capture of Fernandina and Brunswick by the fleet under his command.

The first point approached was Brunswick, Ga. The sporach of our gunboats. The place was taken approach of our gunboats and bearer of our gunboats. The place was taken approach of the mountains.

How the Nashville got into Wilmington. Battmore, March 5. A letter from Fortress Monroe, Dispatch amounces that the steamer Nashville const of Georgia, from South Carolina to Florida. When the expedition came in sight of Fort Dispatch amounces that the steamer Nashville came direct from Southampton to the North Caroling of the beautiful of the steam gunboat Alabatic and survey of the sam gunboat Alabatic to the panouncement that a mysterious vessel, supposed to be the Merrimac, looking like a submerged to be th

In the meantime, as the Merrimae was approaching our two frigates on one side, the iron clad steamers Yorktown and Jamestown, came Discussion on addresses had commenced in the

upward and flying off, having the only effect to check her progress for the moment. After receiving the first broadside of the two frigates she gents have been defeated near Corinth.

and took from on board her, all her officers as prisoners, but allowed the crew to escape in boats.

She was taken by the Concetor to Machiasport. The master has been arrested. The vessel being thus cleared, was fired by the The manufactures of Lewiston, have pur-

The Markets.

At 7 A. M. to-day the Merrimac accompanied by two wooden steamers, the Yorktown and Jamestown, and several tugs, stood out toward the Minnesota and opened fire. The Monitor met them at once and returned the fire, when the enemy's vessels retired except the Merrimac. The two iron-clad vessels fought, part of the time touching each other, from 8 A. M. until noon, when the Merrimac retreated.

Washington, March 9. The following dispatch from Gen. Wool was received to-night.

Forthers Monroe, March 9.—6.45 P. M.

To Gideon Welles, Secretury of the Navy: The Monitor arrived at 10 P. M. yesterday, and went immediately to the protection of the Minnesota, lying aground just opposite Newport News. At 7 A. M. to-day, the Merrimac, accompanied by two wooden vessels and several tugs, stood out towards the Minnesota and opened fire. The Monitor met them at once and opened her fire, when all the enemy's vessels retired excepting the Merrimac. These two iron-clad vessels fought, part of the time touching each other, from 8 A.

M. to noon, when the Merrimac retired. Whether she is injured or not it is impossible to say. Lt.

J. S. Worden, who commanded the Monitor, handled her with great skill, assisted by Chief Engineer Stunners. Lieut Worden was injured on the statement with great skill, assisted by Chief Engineer Stunners. Lieut Worden was injured on the fire, when all the great skill, assisted by Chief Engineer Stunners. Lieut Worden was injured on the Monitor, the Monitor, the Monitor, the Monitor, the Monitor, the Monitor, the Monitor of the time touching each other, from 8 A.

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M. to noon, when the Merrimac retired. Whether she is injured or not it is impossible to say. Lt.

J. S. Worden, who command

FARMERS.



AND WATER PROOF BLACKING.

This article which is prepared and sold by the subscriber, is always ready for use, and is quickly applied with a sponge or soft brush, the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil, rendering the leather impervious to water. It is a preservative of both the leather and health of the wearer, making it valuable to all, especially to those whose feet may be exposed to the moisture. That all may avail themselves of it, I will, on second to the moisture. That all may avail themselves of it, I will, on receipt of 50 cents, turnish recipes for family use to those who an more conveniently obtain them or may prefer to prepare a large manner conveniently obtain them or may prefer to prepare their own.

WITTING FLUID AND INDELLIBLE INK.

I am preparing a fine article of Writing Fluid, also an Indelible Ink, which I warrant to be INDELLIBLE. The Writing fluid is recommended highly by those who have used it. It will be furnished in such quaptities at the subscriber, is always ready for use, and is quickly applied with a sponge or soft brush, the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil, rendering the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil, rendering the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil, rendering the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil, rendering the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil, rendering the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil, rendering the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil, rendering the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil, rendering the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil, relating the well with a sponge or soft brush, the leather taking a good polish after being well stuffed with oil preservative of both the leather and health of the wearer, the saward with of the withing the withing the withing the within a proper of the withi



THE HORTICULTURIST, CHARLES F. BROWNE, Ed., of New York, alias

"ARTEMAS WARD."

Undoubtedly the most popular satirical and comic writer of its age, has been engaged to deliver his celebrated lecture, endied

"TERMS."

PEFER B. MEAD and GEORGE E. WOODWARD Editors and Proprietors, New York.

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the Orchard, Vineyard, Garden and Nussery; to Culture under Glass; Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, and the improvement and embellishment of City, Surbana, and Country Houses.

The new Fruits and Flowers, and all improvements in rural art, will be liberally illustrated.

North Vassalboro', Feb. 24, 1862.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. HEMP and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yarns, Marline, Flax and Hemp and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yarns, Marline, Flax and Hemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Duck, Sail Twine, Oakum, Tar, Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail your JOHN McARTHUR, 31tf Nos. 1 & 3 Market Square.

Peruvian Guano, American Guano, Poudretts, Coe's Super Phosphate, Bone Manure, Bone Meal, together with a general assortment of Field Seeds, for sale either at wholesale or retail, by JOHN McARTHUR, 6tf No. 1, Market Square.

PATENT Cylinder Churus, the best in use. Thermometer Churus, Dash Churus, Cheese Presses and Hoops. JOHN MEANS, Agent. Augusta, June 10, 1861.

SPAULDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS GENUINE OFFHALIC PILLS

The BOLD at F. W. KINSMAN

Loud wais the tempest's cry;

Before the gale, with tattered sail,

A ship goes plunging by.

What name? . Where bound?—The rocks around
Repeat the loud halloo.

—The good ship Union, Southward bound;

God help her and her crew!

And is the old flag flying still That o'er your fathers fiew,
With bands of white and rosy light,
And field of starry blue?

—Ay! look aloft! its folds full oft
Have braved the roaring blast,
And still shall fly when from the sky
Phicateck terriboon, her coast!

Speak, pilot of the storm-tost bark!
May I thy peril share?
—O landsman, these are fearful seas
The brave alone may dare!
—Nay, ruler of the rebel deep,
What matters wind or wave?

The rocks that wreck your reeling deck Will leave me naught to save!

O landsman, art thou false or true?
What sign hast thou to show?
—The crimson stains from loval veins
That holds my heart-blood's flow!
—Enough! what more shall bonor claim?
I know the sacred sign!
Above thy head our flag shall spread,
Our ocean path be thine!

The bark sails on ; the Pilgrim's Cape
Lies low along her lee,
Whose headland crooks its anchor-flukes
To lock the shore and sea.
No treason here! it cost too dear
To win this barren realm!
And true and free the hand must be
That hold the whaler's helm!

Still on! Manhattan's narrowing bay Bill on! Mannatan's narrowing bay
No rebel cruiser scars;
Her waters feel no pirate's keel
That flaunts the fallen stars'.
But watch the light on yonder height,—
Ay, pilot, have a care!
Some lingering cloud in mist may shroud
The capes of Delaware!

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,

Whose sentinels look down
From moated walls that show the sea
Their deep embrasures' frown?
The Rebel host claims all the coast,
But these are friends, we know,
Whose footprints spoil the "sacred soil,"
And this is?——Fort Monroe! The breakers roar .- how bears the shore ?

The branch light that shipes by night,
The Union Stars by day! The good ship flies to milder skies,

The wave more gently flows,
The softening breeze waits o'er the seas
The breath of Beaufort's rose.
What fold is this the sweet winds kiss,
Fair-striped and many-starred,
Whose shadow pulls these orphaned walls,
The twins of Beauregard?

What! heard you not Port Royal's doom

What: heard you not rort koyan's doo How the black war-ships came And turned the Beaufort roses's bloom To redder wreaths of fame? How from Rebellion's broken reed We saw his emblem fall, As soon his cursed poison weed Shall drop from Samter's wali? On! on! Pulaski's fron hail

Falls harmless on Tybee!
Her topsails feel the freshening gale,
She strikes the open sea;
She rounds the point, she threads the keys
That guard the Land of Flowers, And rides at last where firm and fast

The good ship Union's voyage is o'er,
At anchor safe she swings,
And loud and clear with cheer on cheer
Her joyous welcome rings:
Hurrah! hurrah! It shakes the wave, It thunders on the shore-ne flag, one land, one heart, one hand, -Atlantic Monthly.

Our Story-Teller.

HAUNTED BANK OF HAMBURG

As you might guess by their name, Peterson my family were of Danish origin. An ancestor of theirs, and one of the Haroldsons, came from Copenhagen to Hamburg, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and set up the first Danish bank in that town, as the charter sets forth, for the benefit of all merchants trading with Denmark and the Danish colonies. They got a grant from the town council—at that time great friendship with our king, Frederick

-of a certain old building in the Alster Stross, which had been a Carmelite convent before the Reformation. The old place had undergone many changes, had been occupied by a variety of ten-ants; a baron had held state there, a merchant had done business, a jailor had locked up debtors and offenders, till it became too ruinous for their safe custody; and the merchants of the city, who always called our country poor, said nobody but Danes would set up a bank there, the Alster Stross had grown so old and out of fashion. It did not cost much to put the building in repair. and that was a consideration, for the he Haroldson & Co., was not rich, though King Frederick had promised them his patronage, and they did business from Copenhagen to St. Thomas. The refectory served for a counting-house the cloister cells accommodated the manager and his clerks, who in those times lived on the premises; the convent kitchen was their dining-hall and the crypt of the chapel, once dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel, and said to be the oldest building in Hamburg, was the strong room of the bank. In process of time, all that was changed, as the firm grew rich and prosperous and modern fashions came in; the ruinous parts were rebuilt, the cloisters were altered to offices, the kitchen and refectory became the dwelling of the porter, a new counting house was made out of part of the chapel; in short, the whole build-ing was remodelled, till nobody would have thought it had ever been a convent; but the crypt had been so securely fitted up, and was so admirably situated for the purpose, that it continued to be the strong room. The manager and his clerks had got houses of their own time. The latter had greatly increased in num-ber, but the chief desk was still occupied by a Peterson, and the manager was still a Haroldson. In those positions, the grand-father of the one, and the great-grand-father of the other, had been established in Hamburg nearly a hundred years before. The business and confidence had descended in both families, but each had kept its level till the time of my story, when Mr. Christian Haroldson was manager, and my father, John Peter son, though only twenty-two, which is thought young for a Dane, was allowed to succeed lately deceased father as chief-clerk.

Christian Haroldson deserved his first name, if any man did. He was a steady church-goer, a good liver, and an honest man. His clerks and capanitation bound be got from him, he was committed to prison, and a day appointed for his trial a good liver, and an honest man. His clerks and dependents said there never was a better master. The merchants of the town would have taken his word readier than most people's bond; and all who knew him agreed that Haroldson had but one fault or folly, and that could scarcely be blamed, for it was the thinking too much of his son Frederick. He was the only boy out of seven children. The good man's wife had died when they were young; and he had brought up his six daughters, with the help of their old nurse, to be good women and careful housekeepers, in our Danish fashion, had laid by a decent portion for each of them, had married the three eldest to honest men of his own standing in the town, and said he would be satisfied with husbands of the same quality for the three remaining; but he set his heart on raising Frederick above banks and business. One reason for this was, that Haroldson reckoned himself of high descent. The loss of their lands in bloody King Christian's time had carried back the business to Copenhagen, and a day appointed for his trial the city court.

All who knew Grundler were sorry for him. Nobody thought of blaming Delapres; he had never been accused of any such public crime, and there was not a shadow of suspicion against him; hobody king for it was deep the was the cause of his ruin, and it as the cause of his reign, had that bad company was the cause of his ruin, and it as the cause of his reign and be had brought up his six daughters, with the help of their old nurse, to be good women and careful housekeepers, in our Danish fashion, had laid by a decent portion for each of them, had married the town, and said he would be satisfied with husbands of the same quality for the three remaining; but he set his heart on raising Frederick above banks and business. One reason for this was, that Haroldson reak had one was a determined the same quality for the three remaining; but he set his heart on ra ants had carried back the business to Copenhagen, from whence his grandfather brought it to Hamburg. But the north has a long memory. The ons had been noble, and traced their pedigree from a Danish sea-king. Christian kept the deeds and parchments of his family, their escutchcon and great seal, safely locked up in an oaken chest, which had come down from father to son, ever since the Haroldsons fled from King Chris tian to the Hanse towns, and used to open and look at them on his high holidays. Frederick was to inherit these heirlooms, and regain the make to innerit these hericoms, and regain the ancient hones of his hose, for besides the pride in his noble lineage, Haroldson was proud of the boy, from a notion that Frederick was elever. No-body could or would undeceive him, school massers, friends, and neighbors knew that the only son for whom so much thought was taken had little expacitly, less spirit, and was likely to turn out a sort of scapegrace, but in a hidden underland was the courage. Christian had different opinions of his son, and great designs for him. He sent him to the best schools in Hamburg, spared no expense on books or close, ever the him to the best schools in Hamburg, spared no expense on books or close, fively that was manger to see it, which the boy did to every crevice and corner, for he was curious, and his father was manger seem than into the university of Copenha, his father was manger in the packet."

Here are ten years, from fitteen to twenty-five, then the taked over the matter in from the tops of trees, by boats and little steamer, from the tops of trees, by boats and little steamer from the tops of trees, by boats and little steamer from the tops of trees, by boats and little steamer, from the tops of trees, by boats and little steamer from the tops of trees, by boats and little steamer, and the health of she they on the boy of the manger looked. These French are fearfully elever in mischief. I know it is he that our seed the figure his noble descent, his noble desce ancient honors of his house, for besides the pride

bled the father. Frederick was tall, straight, and fair, like Christian, but had not his open honest look, and was wonderfully fond of disguising himself, and playing pranks upon the old man, who had more than once taken him for somebody else in whose clothes he pleased to come after dark, or the like. Well, he went to college with a very steady tutor, the eldest son of a Danish clergyman who then preached in Hambarg, and was also studying for the ministry. The most satisfactory accounts came back with every ship from Copenhagen, and Christian Haroldson grew quite sure that his son would be a great man.

Frederick was sent to college the very year my grandfather died and my father came into of fice, but he had been four years about the bank as an underclerk, and early in the preceding winter a witness for the house in a forgery case, which attracted a good deal of notice, and gave third with the world was at peace, or said to be 30. There were very few at Prech Hevolution, when the whole world was at peace, or said to be 30. There were very few at peace, or said to be 30. There were very few and the were attached to their own consulate, some to the theatre, but there was one by the name of Delapres who had no particular calling, but did all sorts of clever things, and spent the money as fast as he got it. Sometimes it may a pear a peared on the stage, sometimes be taught feening, his own language, or elecution; for he was a master of that and the German tongue. Sometimes, it was said, he wrote for the Hamburg papers and booksellers; and whatever Delapres did, he did well. Every employer was attisfied. If his pupils had sufficient capacity, they were sure to learn. The manager of the theatre said he had always full houses on the had the great man.

Frederick was a master of that and the German tongue. Sometimes, it was said, he wrote for the Hamburg papers and booksellers; and whatever Delapres did, he did well. Every employer was a master of that and the German tongue. Sometimes, it was said, he wrote for the H

Grundler had been born of Danish parents, in our West Indian colony of St. Thomas, which with some accounted for his being weaker both in arm and brain than a Dane ought to be. His hair was almost white; he spoke with a stammer, and was never quiek or elever at anything. Nevertheless, Grundler had a will and fancy or his own, and they took him in spite of all the good advices of his relations, friends, and employ-cors into a firm friendship with Delapres. They had got acquainted somehow at the theatre, and what was the bond between them nobady could divine. Two more unlike could not be found the world over; yet Delapres was kind to Grundler, took him to all places of amusement, made him help to spend the money he carned in sailighting look, and being a first-rate fencer as well as ready with his sword, mobody cared to give him cause for a duel. Grundler was an orphan, in a manner under the guardianship of two uncles, who were timber-merchants, but in a small way. Neither they nor their families tho' much of him; he was not likely to make a figure in the world; but they nor their families tho' much of him; he was not likely to make a figure in the world; but they wished to keep him out of bad company; and the young man would mind his work in the bank steadily all day, and when it was over in the creating, steal away to Delapres. They had places appointed for meeting in street and colfec-house. Many a time poor Grundler's eyes could scarcely be kept open at his desk, with late sittings overnight. Many agood advice, as I have said, he got from all quarter; but though manageable and easily advised in everything else, no power or persuasion could detach him from his foreign friend. His relations naturally began to inquire after Dolapres history, and the result was not satisfactory. They learned that he had been a student at Paris, but obliged to leave both his college and his country on account of some singular charges. Some said they related to poisoning, some to palots against the government, and one old officer o exactly, and had some means of knowing people

bank a three hundred dollar-note, which proved to be a forgery. The presenter, a senator of the town, had got it from his correspondent in Amsterdam; the correspondent had got it from a Russian merchant; the Russian had got it from his correspondent in London; and at length the cashier of an English banking-house, then of high repute in Hamburg, declared that he had received it, among other notes, directly from the Danish bank, in exchange for some issued by his firm.

who all agreed that they had been mistaken, and he correct, in the estimate of his son.

The winter was a particularly dark and depressing one in Hamburg. Heavy fogs hung over the city night and day; the ice on the Elbe and the Alster was not safe for country traffic, while as usual, it blockaded up the shipping; provisions were in consequence dear, business was dull, and there was little news except what began to be whispered about the Danish bank. As the nights repute in Hamburg, declared that he had received it, among other notes, directly from the Danish bank, in exchange for some issued by his firm. On closer investigation, Christian Haroldson recollected that, on the day mentioned by the cashier, he had exchanged notes, with an English house, by the hand of Edward Grundler. The prudent manager, as his custom was, had registered the number of the notes sent, not only in the bank books, but also in a private ledger of his own, and the forged one was not among them. Moreover, the English cashier clearly identified Grundler as the messenger, but he persisted in knowing nothing about the forgery. The notes had been given to him in a sealed packet; as he got, so he delivered them. My father said it was curious that he never stammered while making that declaration; but neither questions, promises, nor threats could get out of him the smallest admission to the contrary. The cashier in some respects corroborated his statement, for he had found the bank seal perfect, and the time at which the notes were sent and delivered, agreed with that which Grundler might have taken to walk from the Alster Stross to the Elbe Stross, where the English house was situated. One thing, however, came out against him; it appeared that within the same hour he had been for his restless spirit haunted these seen of his where the English house was situated. One thing, however, came out against him; it appeared that within the same hour he had been unjustly condemned, and that thereseen in a part of the New Town quite out of his way, but there all trace of his movements ended. By the law of Hamburg, Grundler was obliged either to tell how he came by the note, under the came by the note of the came by the note, under the came by the note of the came by the note of the came by the note, under the came by the note of the came the came by the note of the came by the note of the came the cam those peculiar circumstances, or suffer the penal-ty of forgery, which was there a capital offence as in most other countries of Europe; and as no

or powder. Delapres introduced himself in a most insinuating manner, but with little ceremony, as having come to request Mr. Haroldson's good offices on behalf of his friend. In spite of his French accent, he spoke Danish well, and my father said he never heard such pleading. First, he flattered the manager on every imaginable of the manager of every imaginable of the manager of

Grundler had been born of Danish parents, in our West Indian colony of St. Thomas, which with some accounted for his being weaker both in arm and brain than a Dane ought to be. His hair was almost white; he grocks with a state of the money if he had award as work. But Her money if he had award as work.

exactly, and had some means of knowing people's most private affairs, whether they concerned him or not. Nobody cared to be too intimate, but nobody liked to quarrel with him; and that sort of half fear kept the timber-merchants and the bank people from more marked interference with Grundler's fancy.

Things were in this state, when one morning there was presented for payment at the Danish bank a three hundred dollar-note, which proved to be a forgery. The presenter, a senator of the

explanation could be got from him, he was committed to prison, and a day appointed for his trial the passages after nightfall. The manager alone

they learned in the Hanse towns. Their descendants had carried back the business to Copenhagen, but they knew him well, as all Hamburg did; but they knew him well, as all Hamburg did; but they knew him well, as all Hamburg did; the town was not so large as at present, and he was a remarkable man; a dark handsome fellow, my father said, with a smile like sunshine, and eyes that looked cold and keen as steel when he was angry, and what was rather singular at that time, he wore his long hair without queue or powder. Delapres introduced himself in a most insignating manner, but with little correct. There was no mode of entrance or egress except by the iron-bound door of which Hardson kept the key. On examination, the place appeared as secure as ever; nothing was disturbed, nothing out of order; the papers, yet keys had been found for the old-fashioned coffers which contained the species, the bank had a good which the town was no mode of entrance or egress except by the iron-bound door of which the disturbed or except by the iron-bound door of which the place appeared as secure as ever; nothing was disturbed, nothing out of order; the papers, and the town was no mode of entrance or egress except by the iron-bound door of which the place appeared as secure as ever; nothing was disturbed, nothing out of order; the papers, because the place appeared as secure as ever; nothing was disturbed, nothing out of order; the papers, and the key.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

behind the great pillar in the corner of the strong room, and the first sound we hear I'll fire in that

corridor, then a key turned outside, and, as the door of the strong room cpened, a tall figure clad all in white glided in, and made straight up to the coffers. My father saw the manager raise his arm, and level by the moonlight; the next moment the report of his pistol rang through the old house, but it was followed by a shriek from a voice they knew; both rushed to the prostrate man, but they could not discern his face. "For God's sake, go and strike a light!" said Haroldson; and when my father brought the candle, he was standing in a pool of blood and close to his feet lay the dead white face of his son! It was Frederick, from whom he had got one of the good and proper letters that very day, who had the come night after night, clad in a shroud and sheet, and armed with a bunch of skeleton keys, to frighten his father's clerks and rob the bank.

It is the the the children when they saw the unloaded bounty so speedily and thoughtfully supplied. Now our Music Hall is turned into a receiving home for the destitute that come to the city; the steamers bring them down free, and feed them too on the passage; and homes are provided from the bunky of our citizens who open their houses to the sufferers.

But what will the result be to the State? It still storms furiously as I write. The Bay from my window is yellow with soil from the Sierra. Through the Straits of Carquinez the downward rush of water is an enormous tide. It overspreads the Bay with a fresh lake, and pours out at the Golden Gate at the rate of eleven knots continually,—for there is no flood tide on the surface coming in from the ocean. The downward stream

as some convenience to those holy brothers, and the memory of it lost in the course of time. How young Haroldson spent the money, or who wrote the letters from Copenhagen, was never discovered.

The effect on business in this city must soon be very severe. More sad is the effect

him—a discrete man, my father said; but the bank did not prosper under his government; people somehow lost confidence in it, after the story of young Haroldson. If that were Delapres' There is no whining, no despair. They have revenge, or how he contrived to execute it, neither time or inquiry ever informed my father. When the French occupied Hamburg, the Danish bank was the first of the public funds they seized.

Samily Fireside Talk.

THE FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

Rev. Thomas Starr King writes to the Boston of deluge. And it still storms.

Transcript the following interesting account of the late inundation in California;

under water, and are but half through our session of deluge. And it still storms.

But whatever may come, thousands would rather drown here than walk on the driest land

in the Caseo, the Connecticut, the Merrimac, and now and then the accounts that reach you of the anger of the Mohawk and the Hudson. Those give only ribands of disaster. But here one mountain bulwark, from seven to twelve thousand feet high, along a line of five hundred miles, has been hurling cataracts for six weeks through the wildest gorges, down toward every river-system through an immense plain that has no levee upon its banks. The result is an imperial devastation. The two great interests of the state, mining and agriculture, are already frightfully scourged, and as we are only midway in the wet season, we know not when or what the end may be. So far as we get word from the interior, it is a mo- In fact, it is a very extensive as well as important notonous account of wild spoliation. The branches and sources of the Yuba, the Feather, the American, the Mokelumne, the Stanislaus, the Merced, the chief mining districts of the bridges, sluices, tunnels, dykes, ditches, mills, and implements tunnels, dykes, ditches, mills, and implements that toil and capital for years.

Children, like other natural productions, subject to natural laws. One of these laws is, that precocity of development betokens carly detailed the precocity of development betokens carly detailed to the precocity of development betokens carly develop

which represent the toil and capital for years.

Nature has taken the hydraulic washing for this season into her own hands, and given a specimen of her power of moving the hills, gold and and all, down into the Sacramento. And with the remorseless torrents have been borne splintered houses, machinery, cattle, the wreck of gardess and orchards, the supports and ruins of aqueducts, the embankments of skillful roads, and ers below. The rise and fury of some of these of children. streams in the wild ravines cannot be conceived. even when the audacious figures are reported.

bridge is swept away and the roads are about ruined. But after all the destructions in the gorges and among the hills is summed up, we have desolation on the plains to take into account. The interior is a lake. A week ago every street of Sacramento, to the capitol, was under water, some of them ten or fifteen feet, and from the Coast Range to the Sierra there seemed to be an unbroken sea. The steamboat from Marysville to Sacramento sailed over the stage road, which is nearly a bee line between the two cities. It is thought that, in some directions, diagonal lines might have been chosen in which one could have rowed for two hundred miles, sometimes passing over the roofs of houses and the tops of telegraph poles. We have had a conception, I assure you, of what the earth looked like in preadamite ages, and no sceptics need hereafter attempt any citiesm on the account of the flood in Genesis. Our minister read it in church yesterday, and I noticed the congregation listened not only with evident and undoubted faith, but of symptoms of grim joy that California can beat the "fifteen cubits upward." Already we boast that no country can get up a freshet and desolation on such a greatest possible quantity of food, and expect a greatest possible quanti

And it is the rich agricultural region of the state. The land should now be plowed and sown for the harvest which is due in May and June. But over half understood. harvest which is due in May and June. But over tens of thousands of acres the fences are wiped off; barns and stacks of grain are annihilated; cattle have been drowned, or chilled, or starved; farming implements are floated away or ruined; houses are soaked if not destroyed; orchards are buried under debris, or killed by the cold tides and sleet; sand is washed upon the fruitful soil, waiting to burst into the green of wheat, or the beauty of vineyards; confidence in the valley as as a fit home for human beings is broken down in many of the energetic colonists—and hundreds of them, after they have seen their cattle killed and them, after they have seen their cattle killed and their homesteads ravaged, have been saved from the upper rooms of their houses, and sometimes from the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees, by boats and little steamfrom the tops of trees.

direction. Mind you bring your pistols, and not the interior has been unstinted and glorious. In Sacramento the largest hall in the city is a box direction. Mind you bring your pistols, and not a word to the clerks."

My father promised to stand by his principal, and keep secret. The bank was closed at the accustomed hour next evening; and when all the clerks were fairly out of sight, Haroldson and he were contributed from San Francisco in money and met at the deer as appointed recentered and clerks were fairly out of sight, Haroldson and he met at the door as appointed, re-entered and locked it, found the pistols, which they had privately loaded, and deposited in the manager's office, groped their way to the strong room door, which the manager also locked upon them, and took their station behind the pillar, pistol in hand. It was the only clear night the city had seen for months; and as they stood there the moon, which was near the full, shone in through a small narrow window set high in the thick wall, and doubly grated. Just at that moment, they heard a grating noise in the door of the strong room cpened, a tall figure clad is secramento cried like children when they saw

sheet, and armed with a bunch of skeleton keys, to frighten his father's clerks and rob the bank.

The mode of his entrance was also visible; one of the flags forming the floor of the corridor was turned up, disclosing an open grate, a ladder of strong ropes, and a passage below, which wound away under the bank, till it terminated in a sort of fissure in one of the arches of the Alster Bridge hard by, of easy access from the ice on the river. Nobody had dreamed of the passage; it must have been constructed in the monks' time, are some convenience to those hely brothers, and the swell of the sea must come to underneath the fresh water that pours out. I do not know that the State can be injured much more, if the rain and flood continue. But the loss and damage already are fearful. In the mines an immense deal of capital is ruined. In the great agricultural districts the hopes of the next harvest are dim. You suffer from the war: we are ravaged by water almost as badly as they in

The unfortunate manager went all the way to it will have on the progress of the state in educa-The unfortunate manager went all the way to inquire; but he could only learn that his son had never lodged at the respectable house from which they were dated, nor been known to any of the acquaintances mentioned in them. He returned to business, and tried to go on as he used to do, but never looked himself again. Within six months, he resigned his managership, and before the close of the year, was laid beside his son. The husband of his eldest daughter succeeded him—a discrete man, my father said; but the managership and before the daughter succeeded what our needs of emigration are, and what our needs of emigration are, and what our

The old house was ruined in the subsequent bombardment, and has since given place to timberstores. So my father lost his clerkship; but he got another in Bremen, lived to a good old age, and told my childhood many a tale; but he was never partial to repeating that of the Haunted Bank of Hamburg.

get a drenching, which was necessary to prevent it from baking, and they foretell a grazing para-dise. Others still have visions of diggings such as '49 offered, and insist that the flood is a mercy, since it carries off the "tailings" of years, brings down nuggets, and pays, even at the cost of our bridges and roads. Yet all this while, we are under water, and are but half through our session

"You can have no conception in New England of what a flood is. Your ideas of mountain wrath and river rayage have been formed by the freshets in the Caseo, the Connecticat, the Merrimac, and

I have not said all I wish to say on this subject.

lasts for centuries. As a rule, vegetables which grow rapidly and come early to maturity, are of a soft fiber, and soon decay. Fast-growing animals are not the longest lived. are not the longest lived.

A stimulated precocity, physical or mental, must be worse in its effects than one which is spon-

we know not yet how many human bodies, to be whelmed in the turbid tides of the vast trunk rivers helow. The rise and furn of some of these

A forced precocity, or stimulated growth and activity of the intellectual organs, extends to the senses and physical system. So we have our little sixty and eighty feet may be stated, with a Bible near at hand on which the pen is ready to vouch its veracity. In one Canon of the Klamatte river, in the north part of the state, which Mt. Shasta looks down upon, a suspension bridge, ninty feet above the usual current, was swept away, and the water rose fifty feet above low water mark. That story looks large—does n't it? but you can't know what the truth is till you visit California, and my

publits upward." Already we boast that no country greatest possible quantity of food, and expect a can get up a freshet and desolation on such a good digestion. The memory so crammed is sure to break down afterward, and lose its power. We But it is pitiful to think of the ruin. An area probably as large as the whole state of Massa-chussetts has been, if it is not now, under water.

every step of the house; we'll station ourselves days from lack of fire and scanty food. Most of behind the great pillar in the corner of the strong them had lost everything.

You must put a too vigorous appetite upon a proper allowance. You must check the free them had lost everything.

You must put a too vigorous appetite upon a proper allowance. You must check the free horse, who would wear himself out with his exertions. The best way to insure the future welfarre of such a child is, to make its health and physical development the first consideration, and to discourage and repress all intellectual effort inconsistent with that end.

A SAD FAULT.

When Gen. Lee was a prisoner at Albany, he dined with an Irishman. Before entering upon the wine, the General remarked to his host, that after drinking, he was apt to abuse Irishmen, for which he hoped the host would excuse him in advance. "By my soul, General, I will do that," said his host, "if you will excuse a trifling fault which I have myself. It is this: whenever I hear a man abuse ould Ireland, I have a sad fault of cracking his sconce with my shillaly!" The General was civil during the whole evening.

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VOL.

EZEKIE Our Home, our

The, to us, new pounced upon ou season in the sha

not unknown in that they should once over so wide will disappear as be glad of it. T be the case. Acc Fitch, the Entom cultural Society. be troubled with unless destroyed weather between he can find no m his report to the number of the S every where on th ty again, when th growing in flower these insects in fo to notice what I yet appeared. parasites, such as of the aphis, had fields at harvest t

would be extermi But, at the end this insect appear as he had noticed present indication will be as numer summer, as it was

favorable to its in

In regard to our vil, who has been posed, Dr. Fitch which are interest knowledge will be its attacks when some that one rea to the introduction fly, or parasite wh but the Dr. says t not the one, and midge, and he also tion that I have confidence, "we l that destroys the year ago, the Dr. wheat midge had the previous summ he find. The pas appeared again as a change in his vi how it was possil from the wheat swarms the next him that it must ing places than wheat entirely for posed, we should

On further inves clusion that its dis was owing to th weather during weather in his se the midge season, wet and showery. warm and dry damp and moist are parched with grass, or somethin From this fact, the last half of .

the other hand, if and showery, the We suppose it n that wheat crops, breezy and dry lo injured by the mid low and more mois We hope that the on our wheat and

that year will esca

one from sowing the coming spring grain, by penetra quite so plump and had they not attach gish insects and s that there will be dislodge them and

The theory of c good and bad seaso we know, ever s seven years of ple ine that we read o term or duration have not been det that there is in rea in regard to it is fo chance occurrence ces." Some have teen years. Othe years, and others o

We have been conjectures, by an an exchange. Th nearer to any mat we give it for the who verily belie change in nature " The uncertai crops is an old aul

no agriculturist er as the seasons are that, amid much order do still prev be held, that in the ceed storm, and abi may be a year or t will be.

cannot tell how h

brace, but we may The French are